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AUSTRIAN'S SLAYER MAKES HIS ESCAPE FROM CONSULATE

Kremlea, Who Confesses Shooting In Attempted Burglary, Gets Away

JURISDICTION ISSUE

Teuton Attaches Refuse To Accept Subpoenas Of Mixed Court

WARRANTS SWORN

Dutch Consul Won't Give Up Men Pending Word From Peking

The escape of the Austrian Kremlea, who shot and killed his accomplice in the attempt to burglarise the Austrian Consulate Wednesday, and the definite entrance of the issue of jurisdiction were the two developments yesterday in the aftermath of the strange affair.

Kremlea escaped from the Austrian Consulate some time in the night. He had been kept there because Mr. Quist, the Acting Dutch Consul, had refused to give him up until he got instructions from Peking as to whether the Mixed Court or the Dutch Consulate had jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Quist had asked the Police to provide an extra guard over the Austrian Consulate or to take Kremlea into custody without turning him over to the Mixed Court. That also the Police could not do. And yesterday morning Kremlea was gone. A search is now being made for him.

The other two of the four men who broke into the Austrian Consulate at sunrise Wednesday are still at large.

Subpoenas Are Ignored

At the adjourned session of the inquest yesterday afternoon the issue of jurisdiction entered when warrants were sworn out for Mr. F. Winkler and Mr. L. Peter, attaches of the Austrian Consulate. These men had been served with subpoenas to appear at the inquest but had failed to appear. This, according to testimony, was on the advice of the Dutch Consulate. Whether the jurisdiction of the court will be recognised in the serving of the warrants will be seen today when the inquest is resumed in the Mixed Court.

At the session of the inquest yesterday Mr. F. L. Guidice, manager of the Hotel de France, produced his hotel register, which showed the names of J. Markovitch and J. March, arrivals from Hankow on August 8. The former registered as a Russian, the latter as a Servian. March, or Maracek, is the man who was shot, according to Mr. Guidice, who identified the body at the Mortuary.

Dr. C. Noel Davis, who made a post-mortem examination of Maracek's body, testified that death was the result of two bullet wounds —one in the neck and one in the chest.

Coolie Finds Pistol

Chinese P.C. 77 stated that he was on duty at 5.30 Wednesday morning at the corner of Sinza and Medhurst Roads when his attention was called by a ricsha coolie to a revolver which was lying a short distance away on Medhurst Road—close to No. 30. Witness blew his whistle and two other policemen came up, and at the same time some Chinese cried out "robber, robber." The two policemen went inside the house and on their return witness was informed that a foreigner had been killed.

The revolver in question was produced to the bench, and Inspector Merrison explained that it was fully loaded, quite clean, and had not been fired out of.

Det.-Sergt. Sullivan then went into the box and said that, in consequence of a report received that a man had been killed at the Austrian

(Continued on Page 2)

Britain Is Cold, America Deaf to Vatican's Effort For Restoration of Peace

Pope Suggests No Annexations, Only Partial Indemnities And 'Liberty of the Seas'; Is Very Optimistic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 14.—The Pope's peace proposals suggest that Belgium, Servia and Rumania should be restored and a peaceful solution of the Alsace-Lorraine, Trentino and Poland questions. The Pope also suggests disarmament and the formation of a Supreme Court of Arbitration for the solution of future conflicts between nations; also no annexations and no indemnities, except in particular cases—for instance, Belgium and some of the French and Servian regions, which have been more severely damaged.

His Holiness proposes the solution of the Alsace-Lorraine, Trentino and Trieste questions according to the aspirations of their people, compatible with the general situation, the restoration of the "Ancient Kingdom of Poland," Belgium and the occupied Departments in France, in exchange for the German colonies and finally proposes liberty of the seas.

The Pope cites statements made recently by the leaders of the belligerent Governments to prove that their views are not irreconcilable, as believed.

The Vatican is very optimistic over the new initiative it has taken in the direction of peace. It is affirmed that the Pontiff has been assured that no Government will absolutely refuse to discuss the Note.

Washington Is Deaf

Washington, August 14.—It is stated unofficially that the Pope's proposals include suggestions for the limitation of armaments and the abolition of all retaliatory economic conflicts. It is believed that the Pope has declared that the injuries suffered by all the belligerents are so great that no reparation is possible except by the return of territory.

It is already evident that His Holiness's proposals have fallen on deaf ears in Washington, where diplomatic circles regard them as inspired by Germany, with the object of splitting the Allies in the discussion of war-aims.

Britain Is Cold

London, August 15.—The British newspapers gave a very cold reception to the Pope's proposals, which are regarded as the result of action by Austria, prompted by Germany, endeavoring to make the most of the advance in the East for bargaining. It is felt that no course but the rejection of the Pope's proposals is open to the Allies, unless they are prepared to throw away their future.

Indications point to the fact that Germany, having failed to secure peace through the Socialists, is now trying to do so through the Catholics. It is emphasised that the Allies' terms are quite incompatible with the proposals made by the Vatican and there is not the slightest prospect of the Allies abating them.

Labor Party Leaders Stand by Henderson

Stockholm Cable Says Conference Will Be Consultative, Not Mandatory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—The Executive of the Labor Party has selected Mr. Arthur Henderson to head its delegates to the Stockholm Conference.

The Executive of the Labor Party has passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Arthur Henderson.

A telegram was read from Stockholm, stating that the conference would be consultative and not mandatory. The Executive passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the Labor Party should be represented at the forthcoming conference, in order that the opinions of the Party might not be misunderstood or misrepresented and it noted with regret the announcement made by the Government of its intention to refuse to issue passports to British delegates to proceed to Stockholm.

The foregoing resolution will be submitted for endorsement at the Labor Conference when it meets on the 21st.

Error of Pointsman Causes Sixty Deaths

150 More Injured In Collision Of Passenger And Goods Trains In Russia

Reuter's Service

Petrograd, August 14.—Sixty persons have been killed and 150 injured by a collision between a passenger train and a goods train, midway between Petrograd and Moscow, caused by a pointsman's error.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Aug. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Aug. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Aug. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 23
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Aug. 27
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Aug. 31

The American mail is due here today.

Spanish Railwaylines Torn Up by Strikers

Many Casualties Result; Stringent Measures To Restore Order; Troops Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—The news from Spain is scrappy, but there are indications that the situation is serious. The latest telegrams speak of order being restored in Barcelona and Saragossa by stringent measures and numerous arrests.

Strikers blew up the railway near Bilbao, with the result that a train fell over the embankment. The number of persons killed or injured is not mentioned.

In another place, the railway line was removed.

Madrid, August 14.—The Minister of the Interior states that disorders have occurred in various quarters of the town, which the troops vigorously repressed. The Military Commander has issued more stringent orders in consequence of the disregard of the conciliatory ones previously issued.

It is reported from Bilbao that business has been suspended, communications are impeded and disturbances there have been suppressed by the military charging the crowds.

The Premier has said: "We are face to face with an anarchist movement which makes no demands and entertains no political hopes from a change in the Government."

ATHLETE RENTERGEM IS MARTYRED BY GERMANS

Charged As Spy, Is Dragged On Chain Through Streets, Maltreated And Shot

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

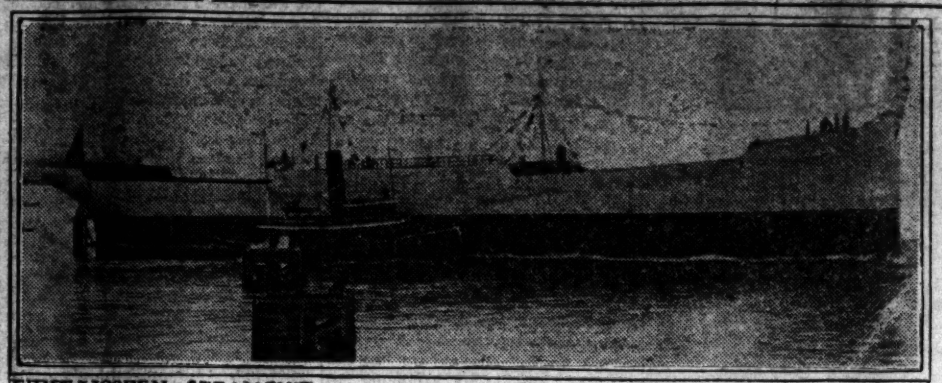
London, August 14.—The savagery of the Germans in Belgium has again been illustrated by the fate of the Belgian athlete, van Rentergem, who was shot at Oudenarde, on a charge of espionage, after being dragged through the streets at the end of a long chain. His guards grossly maltreated him and spat in his face, but van Rentergem showed the greatest courage and met his death without complaint.

U.S. to Lend Allies G.$4,000,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 14.—Congress will shortly authorise a new loan to the Allies of G.$4,000,000,000.

First of American Wooden Ship Fleet Launched



FIRST WOODEN STEAMSHIP ©INTERNATIONAL

The above photograph shows the first ship of our wooden fleet, which has just been launched. A number of this type of vessel will be built in company with steel hulls of the same tonnage, which will be turned out in quantity. This fleet will be America's answer to the Kaiser's U-boat challenge.

ONE-CENT STAMP TAKES MAGAZINES TO SOLDIERS

American Post Office Makes Arrangements To Get Reading Matter To Troops

The United States Post Office Department and the periodical publishers are co-operating to the end that the soldiers and sailors of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe may have no lack of reading material. A one-cent stamp pasted on the cover of certain magazines—no address or wrapping being necessary—is sufficient to carry the publication, regardless of its weight, to the fighting men abroad.

Notification to this effect is carried in an order issued by the Post Office Department July 16. The magazines which will be accepted for mailing under the order must have printed in the upper right hand corner of the front cover the following:

"Notice to Reader.

"When you have finished reading this magazine place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.

"No Wrapping—No Address.

"A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General."

It is believed that the August numbers of many American periodicals will carry the notice.

New S. Wales Strike Has Limited Support

Public Back Government, While Wharfmen And Miners Refuse To Leave Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—The Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, has received a telegram from the wharf laborers and coal-miners that they will not participate in the strike in New South Wales and, though the gas-workers may come out, many men will remain loyal. A limited transport service is being carried on. The public is supporting the Government.

POLAND FALLS BELOW GERMAN EXPECTATIONS

Begin To Feel Uneasy; People Furious At Pilsudski's Arrest; Legion Is Failure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—Reuter's Agency learns from a trustworthy source that the Germans are very uneasy about Poland, owing to the storm over the arrest of the Polish General Pilsudski and the failure of their attempts to recruit the Poles, in connection with which it transpires that, out of 6,000 Polish Legionaries, less than 15% have taken the oath of allegiance.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 90.7 and the minimum 65.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 89.4 and 79.4.

British Capture All German First Lines From Lens to Loos

Still Progressing; French Are Also Moving Forward; Success For Portuguese

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening:—Our heavy artillery and rifle-fire repulsed an attack made by the enemy, eastward of Westhoek. We improved our positions on the right bank of the Steenbeek.

The enemy twice attempted raids eastward of Laventie, but were immediately driven out. The Portuguese, after sharp fighting, repulsed raiders, estimated at three Companies strong, eastward of Neuve Chapelle.

Despite the aggressive tactics of the enemy, our long-distance aeroplanes reached and bombed their objectives and used their machine-guns against enemy infantry. We brought down seven and drove down four enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig (dated to-day): We attacked early this morning on a wide front, from the north-western outskirts of Lens to Bois Hugo, north-eastward of Loos. We carried the enemy's first lines at all points and are making satisfactory progress.

We completely crushed a counter-attack, eastward of Cite St. Emilie. The French gained further ground north-westward of Bixschoote. We repulsed raiders eastward of Klein Zillebeke.

The weather is stormy and heavy rain is falling.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—Strong enemy attacks in the western theater are being prepared. We took a large number of Portuguese prisoners in the region of Neuve Chapelle.

The French twice unsuccessfully attacked, southward of Nauroy. There have been increased artillery actions on the Aisne front, in the western Champagne and northward of Verdun. The French have brought up strong forces at Verdun, especially artillery.

We repulsed attacks at Flirey. We shot down 9 aeroplanes.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires: The Canadians attacked at 4.30 this morning against Hill 70, a dominating rise of ground north of Lens.

The position was very strong, being literally wired to an extraordinary degree. Therefore, it seems pretty certain that there will be bitter and prolonged fighting in this district, assuming the Huns are loyal to their traditional policy of promptly counter-attacking.

The weather is not ideal for infantry attack. The night has been showery, with the result that the ground is sticky and in a mashed condition and difficult to advance over.

The principal advance was from the chalk-pits north-east of Loos, which gained such evil repute during the battle of September, 1915. The operations today necessitated, in a considerable degree, changing front and deploying of the flank, in all of which the battalions employed in the attack had been very fully rehearsed.

In addition to the movement I have indicated from the chalk-pits, there was a general advance along

(Continued on Page 2)

NO INTERNATIONAL LAW NOW, DECLARES KAISER

It Finished With Coming Of Submarines, He Told Gerard; Hollweg Agreed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—Mr. James W. Gerard, the late American Ambassador at Berlin, continuing his revelations, describes an interview with the Kaiser, in which submarine warfare was discussed. The Kaiser said that submarines had come to stay and international law no longer existed.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg agreed in declaring that a person travelling on an enemy merchantman had no cause for complaint if he was injured.

M. Kerensky Summons All-Russia Conference

Will Gather In Kremlin, Moscow, To Hear Comprehensive Exposition Of Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 14.—The Premier, M. Kerensky, today revived the scheme of holding a great State Conference at Moscow, which will include all parties, classes and communities. It will be held in the Little Kremlin, from August 25 to 27 and about a thousand persons will participate. M. Kerensky will open the conference with a comprehensive exposition of the situation.

An official communique reports:—The Rumanian troops continued their counter-offensive, occupied the village of Slanic and dislodged the enemy from the heights south-westward of Grozechti. Their offensive is developing.

The Russo-Rumanian forces repulsed attacks in the direction of Focsany and also in the region of Maksimeni.

London, August 14.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—"The enemy are beginning to yield in the mountain area in Rumania between the River Trotus, the River Putna and the River Sereth."

A Russian official communique reports:—"The enemy occupied a height westward of the Ocna. The Rumanians repulsed attacks in Casinu Valley.

"The enemy did not attack yesterday in the Focsany sector. Our counter-attack drove out the enemy, who had penetrated our trenches near Kredcheni."

EX-TSAR IS SMUGGLED TO SECRET DESTINATION

Removal Decided By Government On Political And Military Grounds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 15.—The ex-Tsar and his family have been secretly removed from Tsarskoe-Selo to a destination which will be announced at a later date. Complete secrecy shrouded the removal of the Imperial Family, which was resolved on by the Provisional Government, in the middle of July, upon political and military grounds, without consultation with the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. The Government took every precaution to ensure their safe removal.

PEKING EXPECTING GERMANS SOON TO CLAIM INTERNMENT

Likely To Be Driven To Make Request Through Lack Of Funds

DISMISS OFFICIALS

All Enemy Subjects In Government Employ Have Now Been Turned Out

SOUTH'S DOUBTS

Charges Tuan With Merely Attempting To Strengthen His Party

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, August 15.—Although China has decided to permit the Germans at present to carry on their peaceful occupations, it is anticipated that the majority, who, up to the present, have been depending on monthly salaries or assistance from the German Bank, will soon be compelled to ask for internment, through lack of funds, especially if China introduces enemy trading regulations.

The Germans employed in the Customs, numbering altogether 135, were dismissed yesterday, their salaries being paid up to date and also their retiring allowances, where due. The Germans in the Salt Administration, including Herr von Strauch, second to Sir Richard Dane and those in the Postal Administration, Audit Bureau and other Government Departments were also dismissed.

As soon as it was known that war had been declared, yesterday, a number of Dalmatians belonging to the Austrian Legation Guard went to the Italian Legation and claimed protection, which it is expected will be extended, though a decision has not yet been reached.

South Is Doubtful

Canton, August 16.—The Cantonese favor war with Germany, but regret the declaration of war while the country is divided and they consider the present move by Premier Tuan Chi-jui is merely for the purpose of strengthening his party.

The seal of the House of Representatives has been brought from Peking. Up to the present, over 100 members of Parliament have arrived. All meetings so far have been informal. Wu Chin-lien, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and C. T. Wang, the Vice-President of the Senate, hope to obtain a quorum.

Kwangtung is sending military aid to Hunan and is preparing to meet Northern soldiers advancing from Fukien. The Navy is being paid by the Kuomintang.

General Lu Yung-ting affirms his loyalty to the South and disclaims any ambitions for the Vice-Presidency.

Japan's Satisfaction

Tokio, August 15.—China's declaration of war against Germany and Austria is welcomed here on all sides. The fact is especially appreciated that the step was taken voluntarily and without demanding compensation in any form from the Entente.

Osaka, August 16.—The Osaka Mainichi, commenting on the declaration of war by China, says that it is a great moral blow to Germany, while, if China properly disposes of the Germans and German interests, it will prove of great material assistance, not only to the Allies, but also to herself. The Germans are undoubtedly working conspiracies, notably press propaganda and spreading falsehoods about the Allies.

The German organs in China, of which six or seven are unmistakable, must be suppressed and the German Government funds in the custody of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank might be confiscated. Also, the mines conceded to Germans should be disposed of.

The Sino-Japanese Corporation is now more than ever essential to the two nations, who should mutually

nssist to attain the objects of the war.

Begin Examination Of German Bank's Property

Examination of the contents of the German bank here began yesterday after a delay caused by a misunderstanding that occasioned considerable explanation yesterday.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Sah Fu-muh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, asked for and received a warrant, counter-signed by M. Siffert, Senior Consul, for the opening of the seals on the bank in order that the Bank of China officials might make an examination of the contents.

The same day, however, there were reports among Chinese merchants that their deposits in the bank would be interfered with, and representatives were sent to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs asking a letter of assurance. The warrant therefore was not executed and the seals were not broken. This was done yesterday, however, after a conference at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, attended by the Senior Consul and representatives of the Municipal Council.

There was a report yesterday that Melchers and Co., the German hong, also had been sealed up but this was found to be untrue.

Yunnan Tuchun Declares Independence of Province

(From the Chinese Press)

A demonstration to celebrate the declaration of war against Germany and Austria will be staged at the Central Park, Peking, Sunday.

The Austrian Minister at Peking, Mr. A. von Rosthorn, was given his passport Tuesday, being informed that he is to leave Chinese territory within 24 hours. He is now awaiting an available boat to sail for his country.

Mr. Shen Jui-ling, Chinese Minister to Vienna, will soon leave the Austrian capital and the interests of China in that country will be entrusted to the Danish Minister there.

The Ministry of the Interior has issued regulations, consisting of ten articles, for the handling of Teutons, while the Ministry of War is compiling rules for the establishment of prize courts on the high seas.

Yunnan declared its independence on the same day when China declared war on Germany and Austria, according to a Peking telegram. Tuchun Tang Chi-yao in a proclamation Tuesday refused to recognise the mandate ordering the dissolution of Parliament and all subsequent political changes, including the resignation of President Li and the assumption of the Presidency by General Feng and the Tuan Cabinet.

General Tang demands the punishment of Ni Shih-chung and all the Military Governors who declared independence from the Li Yuan-hung administration. He has appointed himself commander-in-chief of the punitive forces, General Lo Pei-kin commander of the First and Second armies of the expedition, and Generals Yu En-hsi and Wang Yoh-chen commanders of the third and fourth armies, respectively.

The Peking government learns that General Li Lieh-chun is soon to journey to Yunnan to consult Tuchun Tang on measures against the central administration by way of the Tongking railway. It has requested the French Minister at Peking to check the movement. In reply, the French Legation authorities are said to have told General Tuan that if General Li intends to stir up a civil disturbance in Yunnan, proper means will be taken to deal with him.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting is now at Wuchow, where he was called upon by Tuchun Chen Ping-ken Tuesday. On Wednesday General Li Lieh-chun arrived at the same city, while other important officials are expected to gather there for a conference.

The New Tuchun of Kiangsu, General Li Chun, informs Governor Chi Yao-ling of Kiangsu, that he is leaving his old post Sunday and will arrive at Nanking next Tuesday. He is taking with him the 22nd regiment of the 11th brigade of the 6th division as his bodyguards.

Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh personally inspected the newly constructed port at Tsing Shan, below Wuchang, on the day of the declaration of war.

The powder factory of the arsenal at the West Gate of Foochow exploded Wednesday.

Austrian's Slayer Makes His Escape

(Continued from Page 1)

Consulate he proceeded there at 6.30 a.m. He found the dead body of a foreigner lying on the verandah outside the front door, with an electric torch alongside him. He questioned the Austrian Vice-Consul, Mr. Kunz, who said he preferred to say nothing about the matter until he had seen the Dutch Consul, as he was sure the whole affair was an organised plot. Mr. Quist, the acting Dutch Consul, arrived later and after he had interviewed the Austrian Vice-Consul witness was invited inside. There were present, in addition to Mr. Quist and the Austrian Vice-Consul, a man named Kremlea and two or three other Consular officials. Mr. Kunz then informed witness that at 5 a.m., 4 men, including Kremlea, went to the Consulate; that they went upstairs to the room of one of the Secretaries, and that the deceased, whose name was given as Maracek, pointed a revolver at the Secretary whereupon Kremlea shot the deceased.

The Assessor—Why did he do that?

Witness—According to the Vice-Consul's story, to save him shooting himself. (the Vice-Consul). Kremlea also admitted in my presence that he had done it.

The Assessor—In your presence?

Witness—Yes.

The Assessor—In English?

Witness—Yes.

The Assessor—What did he say?

Witness—He said he told Maracek not to shoot; that he told him to put the revolver down, and when he did not do so he shot him.

Det.-Sergt. Sullivan then told of serving the subpoena on Mr. Peter at the Austrian Consulate. The latter told him he did not object to appearing but he would have to ask the Dutch Consul about it. It was at Mr. Peter that Maracek pointed his revolver when the four men broke into the Consulate.

Inspector Merrison then told of serving a subpoena on Mr. Winkler. The latter accepted it but Mr. Quist, the acting Dutch Consul, then told Inspector Merrison that Mr. Winkler could not accept the paper.

The inquest was then adjourned to 2.30 this afternoon after the assessor, Mr. Grant Jones, issued warrants for Mr. Winkler and Mr. Peter with the statement that he could not understood "this unwarrantable interference with the proper administration of justice."

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Italian Poet Cited For Bravery

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

Despatches from Rome indicate that Gabriele d'Annunzio has again been conspicuous in the fighting on the Austrian front. Official despatches state that he roused the Italian troops to such a wild state of enthusiasm that they charged and captured one of the most strongly fortified Austrian positions.

Farewell Reception Given Students Going to America

Mr. Sammons Makes Principal Address In Function at Federation Quarters

The seventy Chinese students who are sailing tomorrow under the leadership of Dr. Y. T. Tsur, president of Tsing Hua College, Peking, for the United States, were given a farewell reception by the World Chinese Students' Federation yesterday. United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons was the principal speaker, while Mr. David Z. T. Yui, president of the federation, delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the organisation.

After expressing his regret that Mrs. Sammons is away from Shanghai and could not entertain the girl students as she did in previous years, Consul-General Sammons urged the collegians to make a good impression on the American people during their sojourn.

"It's up to you, as we say in America," advised Mr. Sammons, "to show to those round you how much of a good representative you are for your country."

Chang Sze-yi, of the Normal College at Nanking, and Chen Li-hsun, a Tsing Hua student, responded to Mr. Sammons' address, while Hanson G. Tsen, of Hunan, spoke on behalf of the guests.

Dr. Samuel Chiu and Miss Tung sang a duet, accompanied by Mrs. Samuel Chiu. The Misses Ting, Nieh, Liu, Chen and Ling of Mary S. Black's Seminary also sang.

Refreshments and tea and a photograph of the gathering, concluded the program.

In addition to the students who are leaving tomorrow, Mrs. Alfred Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, London, and Mrs. Wu Wei-teh, wife of the Minister to France, and her son, will make the same trip and later join their husbands at the English and French capitals.

Mr. Li Chi-fan, who is in charge of the Students Bureau of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., in this city, will leave with the delegation and go to Cleveland, Ohio, where the Y. M. C. A. will support him in the training school.

Mr. Sammons' speech follows:

"The wisdom and value of sending Chinese students abroad for study has already been fully demonstrated. To their efforts are due, no doubt, many of the reforms that have taken place in this country. It is gratifying to me, moreover, as it must be to all Americans, to know that Chinese students who have been educated in the United States have become favorably impressed with the advantages of our form of government.

"It is a pleasure to congratulate all concerned on the fact that of the Chinese Tsing Hua College students studying in the United States at present 277 enjoy full scholarships in addition to 98 half scholarships. This does not include 42 new students who are proceeding to America this year, nor does it include about 20 other independent students who are also going forward at this time for educational purposes. Already, however, about 250 students under the Tsing Hua fund have returned and are enjoying success in various activities.

"The education of Chinese students in the United States began in 1872, when thirty young Chinese boys were taken over to the United States by the late Doctor Yung Wing. Later more students, bringing the number up to about one hundred in all, were sent to the States for study under the charge of Doctor Yung.

"Other students were sent from time to time but no definite plan for the sending of students to the United States for study seems to have been considered until in the year 1908 the Imperial Chinese Government, to show its deep appreciation of the generosity of the United States in remitting part of the Boxer Indemnity, and being convinced by the happy results of past experience of the great value to China of education in American schools, and in accordance with a previously expressed desire of the President of the United States that Chinese students should be sent to the United States each year for higher educational training, ordered that one hundred students should be sent to the United States each year for four years and that thereafter fifty students should be sent each year for training in the higher institutions of learning there. It was decreed that eighty per cent of these students were to specialise in industrial arts, agriculture, banking, railway administration, and similar branches and the other twenty per cent to specialise in law and the science of government.

"Of over 600 American educated returned Chinese students, the publication 'Who's Who of American Returned Students' accounts for over 350 who already have been graduated from colleges in the United States with first degrees. Of this number one each were graduated in dental surgery, library science, and military science; two each in architectural engineering, business administration, music, pharmacy, physical education, railroad administration, sanitary engineering, and theology; three each in engineering, journalism and philosophy; four in naval architecture; five each in forestry and mathematics; six in commerce; eight in chemical engineering; thirteen in law; fourteen in education; sixteen in electrical engineering; eighteen in medicine; nineteen in agriculture; twenty-one each in mechanical engineering, political science and science; twenty-three in mining engineering; thirty-five in economics; forty in civil engineering and fifty-three in the liberal arts.

"Of the foregoing one hundred and sixty-eight have received post-graduate courses, as follows: one each in aeronautical engineering, engineering, and sociology; two each in business administration, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, naval architecture, philosophy, and railway administration; three in medicine; four in civil engineering; five each in forestry and mathematics; six in mining and science; twelve each in agriculture, and electrical engineering; twenty-two each in economics, and political science and twenty-three in education.

"It is a very healthy sign of Chinese future progress to see such good proportions of graduates in agriculture, education and mining; for it is to scientific farming that we must look for China's greatest development in the future; to scientific mining and mining knowledge for the development of China's vast and wonderful mineral resources; and to Chinese educational institutions for the proper training of the coming generations of Chinese to insure the continued progress of the great Chinese Republic in liberal and democratic government.

"Among the returned students to China are men occupying some of the most important commercial, educational, political, religious and scientific positions in China. Others are holding most important and responsible diplomatic positions abroad on behalf of the Republic of China."

British Capture All German First Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole battle-front. The first news that has come back is very satisfactory. The Canadians have pushed forward on a front of over 5,000 yards, to an extreme depth of about 1,500 yards. Hill 70 is well within the territory they have advanced over.

It needs only a glance at the map to enable appreciation of the great tactical value of this success in relation to Lens and beyond. The battle is, of course, not yet over and, big as it is, it is impossible to say how it may yet extend.

Paris, August 15.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported:—The artillery duel was sometimes very violent in Belgium and on both sides of the Meuse. Raids made by the enemy at different points were easily repelled."

The communique this afternoon reported:—We made appreciable progress west of the Dixmude Road in Belgium.

There was a very active artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse. An attack made by the enemy, west of Hill 304, was repulsed.

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War Ruined Cities Rebuilt To Be Better Than Ever

Plans For Remaking Historic Towns Of France Already Under Way—To Protect Art Treasures In Future

Among the new difficult, and absorbingly interesting problems raised by the war, that of rebuilding the shattered towns is to the artist the most important. Never has the architect of cities had so superb a chance. Old menace and obstruction have been swept away, leaving behind them the inspiring tradition of old beauty. The architect and the engineer working together in planning a new city that still shall be the old city have to think of the automobile and the airplane, of motoculture on the farms, of industries changed by the changes in the world's sources of supply, of docks, railroads, and freight yards, where formerly old houses dreamed on narrow streets, and picturesque peasants drew water from wells and tilled their fields with hand labor. It is the part of the artist to see to it that something of the character of the old buildings, associated in type for five or six centuries with the soil of the region and the permanent conditions of the community, remain. It 's his duty to emphasise the beauty that is derived from the appropriateness of the old architecture to its surroundings and uses, and to respect regional traditions up to the point where they obstruct progress, and no further.

Science to Repair War's Damage

The necessity of city planning on a large scale with special regard to the health and life of the generations for which this generation is sacrificing itself on the battlefield has been promptly recognised abroad. The destroyed cities are to be rebuilt along the lines of modern science. In France a law has been passed requiring every town and village in that country, whether within the war zones or not, to lay out its future developments according to the principles of modern city planning. To enforce this there will be a Federal commission, with a general commission in each of the departments, and under these general commissions community commissions to direct local work. The part the United States will play in the reconstructive work of the towns destroyed or injured in the war necessarily will be chiefly a financial part, but there will be collaboration between French and American engineers and architects, and a thorough knowledge of the problems to the solution of which it will be America's privilege to contribute in one way or another, will be obtained by American experts. The commisions of the American Red Cross that sailed for France recently to study the problem of aid for the inhabitants of devastated regions, included highly trained men, among them George B. Ford, consultant in city planning, who already has visited the larger French towns and found work under way in Paris, Limoges, Rheims, Marseilles, and Lyons. Such men will be able to deal efficiently and thoroughly with the new and important reconstruction plans that will call for the best energies to be found in all interested countries.

The architects, however, will be the men upon whose shoulders will rest the burden of reconciling the past with the present. So far as possible they should be people of the locality or at least intimately friendly to it. M. Vaillat said truly in an article in Le Temps that one must be born in a country and live there for a long time to "discover within the daily field of vision the character of the soul of things." Whoever doubts the effect upon an artist's mind of that particular aspect of nature which continually meets his vision needs only consult the work of the mediaeval sculptors and illuminators, recording the joy of the worker in his surroundings in the plants of Champagne and the ferns of the Berri plains; the vines of Burgundy, the birds and squirrels dragon flies of Picardy, the oxen of Laon, and the forests of the Ile-de-France.

The task of the architect in ravaged France will be far more exacting than the mere recording of the flora and fauna in carved ornament. Mrs. Wharton has written her impressions of Auve, one of the smiling Aisne villages that resembled each the others like the members of a family in which likeness prevails. Its pitiable ruins were the first to be encountered in her journey between the Marne and the Meuse, between Chalons and Sainte-Menehould—a chaos of rubblish and dross.

Cities Now Are Quarries

She has written of the towns of Lorraine, the most injured of them resembling quarries, the least maltreated recalling Pompeii, of Ypres unique in its proud erectness, the outer shells of its buildings standing, revealing only, on close approach, the empty death within. We learn from her and from other visitors to the front that in the towns devastated during the retreat from the Marne there are left enough signs of habitation to affirm their character. In some of them entire streets remain intact, in other buildings on one side of a street have been destroyed and those on the other side are unhurt, and to these towns the inhabitants in many instances have returned.

Along the present lines of front, however, almost total annihilation has been caused by the large caliber shells. Paul-Leon, chief of the division of architecture in the S.-S. d'etat des Beaux-Arts, says in Les Arts Francais: "The earth, strewn with innumerable craters, presents the aspect of a lunar landscape. No trace of human habitation remains. The very ground has lost its configuration. it has been torn up to such a great depth. The peasant would not be able to find the site of his field." In his article on "La Reconstruction des Villages Devastates" this author reviews with scholarly precision the general characteristics of rural architecture in France and makes many important observations on the nature of the changes that inevitably must mark the advance of industry and the increase of agriculture after the war.

He points out the close relation between rural architecture and the conditions imposed by nature; the low peasant house of Flanders built upon soil too soft and moist to permit foundations or a succession of stories, its large roof protecting it from the assaults of the wind, its restricted area compelling the multiplication of separate farm buildings; the houses of Picardy uniting the various buildings and reducing to a minimum the amount of space covered on account of the great value of the cultivated lands and the scarcity of water; the houses of stony Lorraine, with thick walls and small openings, sheltering from the rigors of Winter under one roof peasants, cattle, and harvested crops. He points out the clarity with which the distribution of the farm building indicates at a glance the character of the agriculture and the mode of cultivation, the barn predominating in Picardy, the sheepfold in Champagne, the cellar in Burgundy, the stable in Lorraine.

New Building Materials

Already, however, these general characteristics are seen to have been modified by the new forces that have come into the life of the region. The increase in routes of travel and transportation have made it possible to use different building materials, and brick has come to replace the picturesque walls formed of the clay soil spread on a wooden framework. It has become easy to import those elements in which the soil of a region is lacking, and to grow crops that would have been prohibited under former conditions. Also it is possible as never before to market products on a large scale, and for this more land is needed than a peasant formerly required for his personal use, and small exchange. In every direction are signs of the slow molding of the aspect of places to the altered life of the civilised world.

Nineteenth century progress, M. Paul-Leon concludes, has caused changes more profound and rapid in the cities than in the country. In certain quarters of Troyes, Rheims, or Amiens old houses, constructed with the materials and according to the usages of the locality, do not greatly differ from those of the peasants, but a type of architecture constructed for renting purposes has gained popularity, thrusting itself constantly further into the surrounding country and threatening rural life with "urbanisation." Herein, the author urges, lies a very real danger to the conservation of the regional character.

Buildings Should Suit Surroundings

"It is at the point of contact with outside life, in the neighborhood of the railway station, that the influence of the large city is most strongly marked. There is formed at some distance from the old village a new agglomeration of high buildings of protentious architecture and disagreeable decoration. The station itself, as well as other communal buildings, the Post Office, the school, often even the church, are erected according to a uniform administrative model, regardless of the life and character of the country. The reconstruction of the public buildings in the invaded localities will give opportunity to react against this excess of centralisation.

"Urbanised by the railroad, the village is equally so by the highway. This formerly was the main street, and so to speak, the public common. The carts used to put the crops in storage were kept there; the peasant placed his dung heap there and his farm implements; and family reunions were held there. Automobile travel has in a way dispossessed this accommodating main street. In our reconstructed villages the main road will, like the railroad, pass outside the clustered buildings. The houses will be gathered around an inclosed space, secured from traffic, as was the square of antiquity—market, forum, sanctuary—and become by a strange aberration the public square of our cities."

Beware Of Imitations

As a last word, M. Paul-Leon warns those whose charge it will be after the war to erect dwellings and farm buildings against the perils of imitation. Exhibitions and competitions, he says, will furnish documents and ideas, but not models. The builders must take account not only of historic traditions and conditions of local life, but of the surroundings and the present moment.

The present moment, Mr. Ford already has noted, offers an entirely new problem that must be solved for the future generations; namely, the providing of landing places for that clumsy and exacting vehicle of transportation, the airplane.

Protect Works Of Art

Only less important than preparations for reconstruction—to lovers of ancient art, even more important—are the preparations made in various places for the preservation of works of art from attacks by bombardment. The airplane attack is most to be feared and most difficult to guard against, especially where, as in Italy, the attack is made from the open waters.

In the Gazette des Beaux-Arts, which has resumed publication and appears now as a quarterly, is an article by Ugo Ojetti, member of the Superior Council of Fine Arts in Venice, in which he recounts the injuries done to the Cathedral San Ciriaco at Ancona, to the Church of the Scalzi at Venice; to the palatine Church of Theodoric at Ravenna to Santa Maria Formosa at Venice, and to other monuments of Italian art, and with singularly patient comment on the sentimental blindness that delayed the work of protecting the remaining monuments, he goes on to describe that work of which he is now the director, its difficulties, and the achievements of those engaged in it. Illustrations make clear to the least initiated the processes of guarding the precious architecture and the sculptures and paintings that have made Venice the adored city of art lovers for many centuries. The delicate detail of such work can be known only to artists. In protecting the Palace of the Doges, for example, it has been necessary that not merely the actual stone of the edifice be saved, but also the lovely patina of ages which has lent to its surfaces the tones of ivory and silver. To save these surfaces from injury by the fresh mortar of the protecting structure, they are covered with cloth soaked in paraffine. This is but one instance of the hundreds arising to be met by trained intelligence and practical experience.

At least we may be permitted to hope that this war will bear witness to growth of human power in the tasks of preservation and renewal confronting the race. What is being done to these ends should be as widely known as possible in order that a public demand may be created for the extension of the work wherever there is need of it.

Aviator's 'Balance Sense' Is Tested In Revolving Chair

A man may walk upright on the earth and yet have a poor balance sense, say the experts who examine men for the Aviation Corps. The medical division of the aviation section of the Signal Corps is making certain the aviation candidates will be able to take care of themselves in the air by testing their balance sense in the revolving chair. The applicant's head is pulled forward and put on the knee brace and he is whirled around a number of times in a test of vertigo. In the upright position other balance tests and the amplitude of his eyes are examined after revolving the chair. In the position with the head thrown back he is asked to find the examining physician's finger after being whirled around in the chair.

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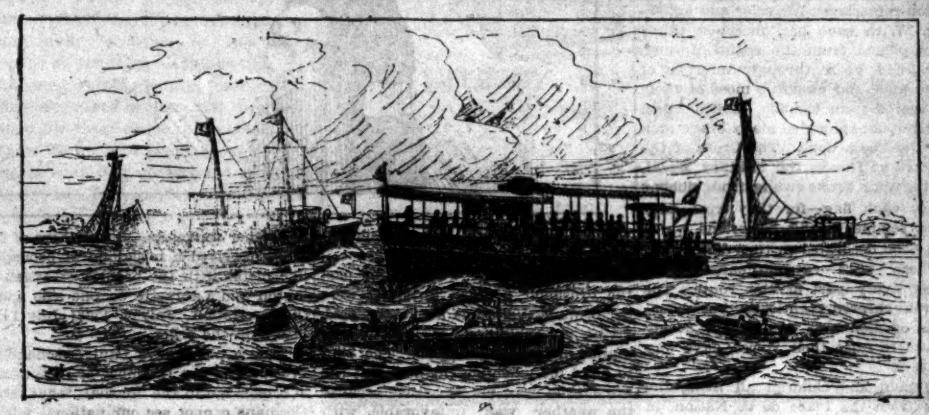

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WAR-TORN FLAGS ARE CHEERED IN PARIS

Great Enthusiasm Shown As Troops March By On Bastille Day

OVER 8,000 ARE IN LINE

Capt. Guynemer, Victor Over 45 German Airplanes, Receives Many Kisses

Paris, July 14.—France celebrated today its national fete with fervor and quiet joy unknown in many years. The Russian revolution has made Frenchmen realise more vividly the meaning of the great epoch which, dawning in America in 1776, and culminated in France in 1789 in a great revolution whose spirit after over a century is about to have its full fruition in the destruction of the last Bastille of absolutism by the forces of allied democracy.

Paris wept and cheered at the sight of the battle-torn flags brought from the front and carried through the streets. There were 134 of them, each the standard of some regiment or battalion remarkable for valor and suffering. With each flag marched thirty men picked from the regiment—men who had been through infernos of endurance and assaults, most of them recovered from wounds, each of them exceptional among so many brave men for the deeds done. The Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Military Medal, or the War Cross swung from ribbons above each flag—for they were flags from regiments and battalions which had been decorated in their entirety.

There were extraordinary scenes along every part of the route. The crowds cheered frantically, but thousands of men and women, too deeply moved to raise their voices, gave way to tears.

Women and children all along the way from the Place de la Nation, in the populous St. Antoine quarter, to Place Denfert-Rochereau, in the Latin quarter, pelted the soldiers with flowers, alternately cheering and weeping, while the men shouted as the famous military units were recognised.

The honor of leading the line was given to the Foreign Legion, with about twenty Americans in the ranks, as well as Dutch, Spanish, Greek, and South American fighters. The Foreign Legion was the first body of troops to which was awarded aiguillettes in colors and the military medal for five citations for gallantry in battle—at the Marne, Verdun, the Somme, in Champagne, and on the Aisne.

"Those are the men who did fine work!" "Well done!" or similar exclamations came from the crowd as the Foreign Legion marched past. Most of these men and the soldiers in the chosen detachments from the other corps in line wore the records of their services in the form of War Cross, Military Medals, and Crosses of the Legion of Honor.

The flag of the Aviation group was carried by the 21-year-old Captain George Guynemer, who has brought down forty-five German machines. He wore the War Cross, with twenty-two palms for as many citations. The young Captain was greeted with especial outbursts of cheering. Women blew kisses and tossed flowers to him. The boy blushed and seemed to be embarrassed, looking as though he would much prefer to be somewhere else.

In the detachment guarding the colors of the 106th Infantry was a white-bearded Sergeant wearing a medal of 1870 and the War Cross, with several stars and palms. His name is Le Mehnager. He was in the United States in 1870, but returned to fight for his country. Returning to America after the war, he went to Los Angeles, where he made his fortune. He heard the call of duty again in 1914 and left for France with his wife and four daughters. Notwithstanding his 64 years, he enlisted, has fought for three years, and has been wounded. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and is understood to be the oldest man in the ranks of the French Army.

The side streets were as picturesque as those on the line of march. Crowds were banked up from the gutters to the housetops, standing on ladders, clustered in trees, thronging balconies, porches, and roofs, and hanging to the slightest object that gave a footing as vantage points.

Pershing Present At Review

President Poincare reviewed the troops on the Vincennes field before they began their march. In an open carriage drawn by four horses the President passed down the line of soldiers, and then watched them from the reviewing stand as they passed. With M. Poincare were Maj. Gen. Pershing, Ambassador Sharp and other members of the diplomatic corps; Marshal Joffre, the Presidents of both Houses of Parliament, Premier Ribot and the members of his Cabinet and other persons distinguished in the public life of France. Back of the President's party were hundreds of armless or legless soldiers, who were invited in from the crowds to the best places on the stand.

Parisians are accustomed to foreign uniforms, but some of them which they saw today were puzzling. One could see from the reviewing stand American, Japanese, Portuguese, Servian, Rumanian, French and British soldiers, French colonials from East India and Central Africa, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, British soldiers from South Africa, Belgians, Russians, and Italians.

While the troops were filling past the President a dozen airplanes were performing evolutions above the field, giving an exhibition of new aerial tactics in large formations. The plan to have 150 machines in the air at the same time was not executed because the weather was unfavorable, with lowlying clouds and intermittent rain. It was regarded as unsafe to have so many machines flying at low levels without sufficient space to glide beyond the crowds and buildings in case any of their motors stopped.

Nearly all the 8,000 bayonets in line had bouquets on them. The muzzles of the rifles carried miniature flags, many of them the Stars and Stripes.

After the review President Poincare addressed a letter to War Minister Painleve, congratulating him on the fine showing made by the troops sent to represent the army, which formed "a magnificent synthesis of all military virtues and patriotic forces." After saying that the enthusiastic acclamations of the people of Paris showed that they, like the soldiers, understood the necessity of pursuing to definite victory the sublime effort which had caused them for three years to be regarded with respectful admiration by the entire world, M. Poincare added:

"Others can only bow with deep emotion before this people, this army, which forms one being, one heart, one soul—France. France radiant and immortal."

M. Painleve granted half a pint of wine to all the men who took part in the review.

In an impressive scene at the Opera Comique tonight during a free performance celebrating the national fete, Abby Richardson sang the American national anthem. The great audience stood in intense silence during the singing, and then broke into such enthusiastic cheering for the United States, President Wilson and Major Gen. Pershing that it was some time before Mlle. Marthe Chenal, the soprano, could sing "The Marseillaise."

Medallions In America's Honor

July 14 is City of Paris Day as well as the national holiday, and funds were collected for the city's work on behalf of its prisoners of war by sale in the streets of small flags, medals, and other souvenirs. Subscribers of a franc received a medallion of bronze-like metal with the profiles of Washington and Lafayette on one side and the inscription "July 4, 1776; July 14, 1789," on the other.

"It is a pity," says Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, in a message to the Journal, "that the Germans cannot see our national fete, they who believe us to be starving and at the end of our resources.

"In the month of April, notwithstanding magnificent results, we did not realise our hopes. Since then a noble leader, who has had nothing but success in this war—a great infantryman, a wise, upright and clear mind—has been put at the head of our armies. Already the Russians are fulfilling their pledges, and here are the Americans bringing us their powerful supoprt, not only in money, airplanes and ships, but in men and guns.

"America's intervention, while a decisive verdict on the justice of our cause, is a sure guarantee of victory. It makes it more than ever our duty to hold on."

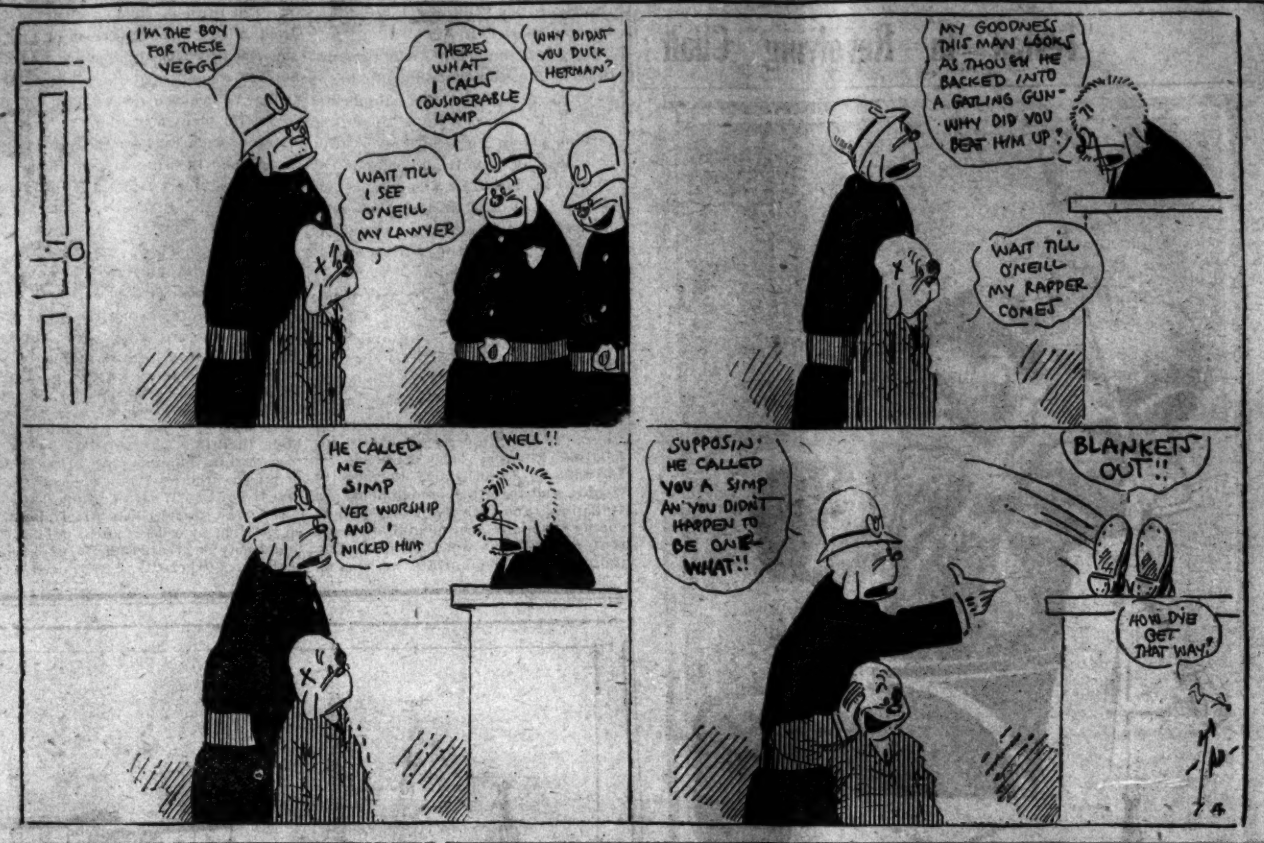
President Poincare has received among other telegrams of felicitation, one from King Alexander of Greece, congratulating "your noble and beloved country" on the occasion of the national fete.

King Alexander further expressed his best wishes for "the greatness and prosperity of France and triumph in the cause of right, justice and liberty, for which she has been heroically struggling for three years—a struggle in which Greece is happy to be able henceforth to participate."

In replying to King Alexander and wishing prosperity for Greece, President Poincare said:

"It is a great joy to France to see trusted friendship re-established between two countries bound together by tradition, and which will be still more drawn together by cordial cooperation in the great struggle in which the world's future is involved."

Judge Rummy's Court — By Tad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WHY DIDN'T YOU DUCK HERMAN?
WAIT TILL I SEE O'NEILL MY LAWYER
MY GOODNESS THIS MAN LOOKS AS THOUGH HE BACKED INTO A GATLING GUN- WHY DID YOU BEAT HIM UP?
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WELL!!
SUPPOSIN' HE CALLED YOU A SIMP AN' YOU DIDN'T HAPPEN TO BE ONE- WHAT!!
BLANKETS OUT!!
HOW D'YE GET THAT WAY?

WHEN SUBMARINE MISSES ITS TARGET

How W. K. Vanderbilt And Others Remained Calm Under Fire

Paris, July 6.—"Voila une sous-marine" ("There's a submarine!), yelled a sailor as he stuck his head through the doorway of the smoking room. The man with aces and eights dropped, but the player across the table had three sevens, and he waited for a translation. It came from the little gun on the after deck. The gun said "bang," and in a few seconds it repeated. I heard the second shot from my stateroom, but before I had adjusted my lifebelt the gun fired at the submarine once more.

A cheer followed this shot. I looked out the porthole and asked an ambulance man: "Did we get her then?"

"No, but we almost did," he answered. "There she is," he added. "That's the periscope."

A Bean Pole At A Rakish Angle

I looked where he pointed and saw a sort of bean pole thrust into the ocean—somewhat carelessly, for it came out of a wave top with a rakish tilt. Probably ours was the angle, for the steamer was cutting the ocean into jigsaw sections as we careened away for dear life, now with a zig and then with a zag, seeking safety in drunken flight. When I reached the deck steamer and passengers seemed to be doing as well as could be expected, and even better.

The periscope was falling astern and the three hundred passengers, mostly ambulance drivers and Red Cross nurses, were lined along the rail, cheering. The girls stood on top of the rail and others climbed up to the lifeboats, which were as good as a row of boxes. It was distinctly a home crowd. Nobody cheered for the submarine.

"Give 'em hell!" cried a home town fan and shook his fist at the submarine. The gunner fired his fourth shot and this time he was far short in his calculation.

Kenneth Hill, an English actor, came on deck with his Airedale snugly belted with a life preserver. The dog had nerves and was tremblingly violently.

"It's a question of whether we get her first or she gets us, isn't it?" asked an old lady, in about the tone she would have used in asking Clayton Hamilton whether he thought Hamlet was really mad. It was the bulliest sort of a game, and a pleasant afternoon, too, but one passenger was no more than mildly interested. W. K. Vanderbilt did not put on a life preserver, nor did he leave his deck chair. He sat up just a bit and watched the whole affair tolerantly. After all, the submarine captain was a stranger to him.

A Path Of Oil On The Water

Our fifth and final shot was the best. It hit the periscope or thereabouts. The shell did not rebound, and there was a path of oil on the surface of the water. The bean pole disappeared. The captain left the bridge and went to the smoking room. He called for cognac.

"Elle est morte," said he, with a sweep of his right hand.

"He says we sunk her," explained the man who spoke French.

When we reached Bordeaux two days later the captain said the submarine had fired one torpedo and had missed the steamer by about ninety feet. The U-boat captain must have taken his eye off the ship, or dropped his shoulder or committed some technical blunder or other, for he missed an easy shot. Even German efficiency can not eradicate the blessed amateur. May his thumbs never grow less.

One man came through the crisis with complete triumph. As soon as the submarine was sighted, the smoking room steward locked the cigar chest and the wine closet. Not until then did he go below for his life belt.

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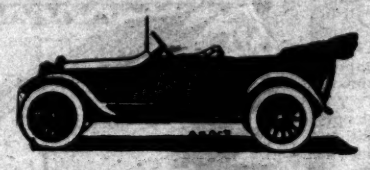
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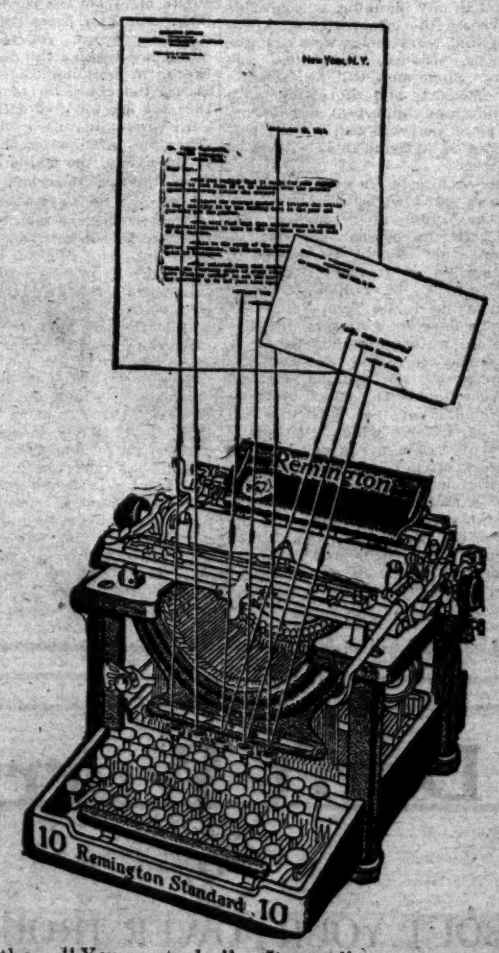

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NAVY BEATS SHANGHAI IN WILD GAME BY 13-8

Both Hadley And Hess Are Hit Frequently And Landsmen Err Much

The Navy ball players celebrated the advent of China into the war and their release from internment by jumping all over a mixed galaxy of stars from the Reds and Blues yesterday afternoon in a contest that was rather in the nature of a farewell party for some of the sailors. It was a wild session throughout, the score reading 13 to 8 at the finish.

The Monocacy, it is thought, will steam down the river Saturday and when it goes it will deprive "Doc" Stephenson of the top third of his batting order, Conrad, Collins and Mitchell. There are rumors, however, that the Brooklyn may pull into port with its crack nine, so the Navy is not necessarily out of the running yet.

Both Hess and Hadley were hit freely during the seven innings of yesterday. The diminutive sailor also issued half a dozen passes, but his team's fielding saved him. The first inning was Hess' wildest, in which he walked three. This, combined with a pair of errors and a couple of sacrifices gave the Shanghai men three runs and a lead of two. The sailors made three in the third however, and from then on stayed well ahead. Shanghai bunched five hits for four runs in the fifth, but the other side came back with an equal number in the next, making their 13.

Van Kleek got a home run and there were half a dozen triples and doubles in the mix-up. Glover clouted out a vicious swipe that looked like three bases in the third, but neglected the small formality of touching first. Hadley tossed the ball over for the out, but it was too late to stop Leonard from scoring.

Conrad pulled off a startling double play in the third when he stabbed a hot shot from Wilmot, beating Bills back to first. Luna wound up the game with one of his circus catches.

The score:

Navy	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Conrad, 2b	5	1	1	3	1	0
Collins, rf	5	0	2	0	0	1
Mitchell, c	5	3	2	4	0	1
Stephenson, 3b	4	1	2	1	2	0
Leonard, ss	4	2	1	0	4	0
Glover, cf	4	2	2	2	0	0
Van Kleek, 1b	3	1	1	8	0	0
Luna, lf	4	2	0	2	0	0
Hess, p	4	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	38	13	12	21	8	3

Shanghai	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Woods, c	2	2	0	3	0	1
Turner, 2b	3	2	2	1	3	0
Bills, ss	3	2	2	3	3	2
Wilhoit, 1b	3	1	2	13	0	1
Bristow, 3b	2	0	2	1	1	1
Clapp, lf	3	0	0	0	0	1
Tinkham, cf	4	0	0	0	1	1
Nichols, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sokall, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hadley, p	3	1	2	0	5	0
Totals	27	8	10	21	13	7

By innings:

Navy	1	0	2	2	3	4	0	—	13
Shanghai	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	—	8

Home run—Van Kleek. Three base hits—Hadley, Leonard, Turner. Wilhoit. Two base hit—Bristow. Sacrifice hit—Bills. Sacrifice fly—Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Bristow, 3; Mitchell, 2; Luna, 2; Woods, 2; Bills, 2; Hess; Wilhoit; Hadley. Struck out—by Hadley, 3; by Hess, 2. Bases on balls—off Hess, 6; off Hadley, 1. Double plays—Stephenson-Conrad; Conrad-Van Kleek.

Umpires—Logan and Pomeroy.

Water Polo Postponed

The league game scheduled for this evening between the Police Swimming Club and the Rowing Club, being the return game between these two clubs in the Shanghai Water Polo League, has been postponed. The Police, handicapped by the illness of their Captain and the absence on leave of one of their most useful players, are unable to raise a team for the match. It is probable that the game will take place some evening next week.

Tennis

Lancastrian Doubles Finals

Mr. P. Campbell and Miss J. Tod won the final in the Lancastrian Mixed Doubles handicap by defeating Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Stormes on Wednesday. The match was unusually close, the scores being 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

S.R.C. v. Cathay R.C.

The S.R.C. and Cathay Recreation Clubs will play a match Sunday afternoon at 4:45.

Y.M.C.A. v. Dixwell Club

Seven doubles matches will be staged on the Y.M.C.A. athletic grounds, North Szechuen Road, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Four pairs of Y.M.C.A. experts will meet the members of the Dixwell Road Club, while another three couples will combat for honors with the Chin Wu Athletic Association.

The association is planning a championship contest for all Shanghai Chinese players. The date of the opening of the series will be decided upon at a committee meeting of the physical directors today. It is expected that about fifty contestants will participate in these games.

The Latest Thing In Hospital Trains

THE LATEST IN HOSPITAL TRAINS.

The above picture shows the interior of the operating room on the new hospital train which has been constructed by the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Government use.

The entire train is equipped to handle the most dangerous surgical cases and in it is installed a new method of overhead tracks, by which a patient can be moved from his berth in any of the cars to the operating room, in the car shown above. This transfer can be accomplished without the patient suffering the slightest jar or moving from his bed.

Cricket

'A' Co. Defeats Powhattan Club

This match, played on the S.C.C. ground Wednesday and last evening resulted in a win for "A" Co. by 66 runs, the game being decided on the side scoring the most runs.

For the Volunteers Clifford scored 55 in less than 30 minutes, Kilby gave useful assistance by making 27 and then Macdonald (46) and Barnes (15) added 47 for the eighth wicket.

The total of 176 is the highest recorded this season in an evening fixture.

Cooper clean bowled five wickets and well deserved his figures.

When the Club representatives batted last evening, Cooper early on scored 21 in very quick time and then Boyling and Thompson defied the bowlers till the light gave way and stumps were drawn.

The scores and analysis are as follows:

'A' Co. (British) S. V. C.

W. C. G. Clifford, b. Cooper	55
W. J. Monk, b. Cooper	4
D. H. Cooke, st. Haynes, b. Langley	18
H. W. Kilby, b. Cooper	27
T. R. Macdonald, st. Haynes, b. Ellis	46
G. F. Forshaw, b. Cooper	0
C. L. Martin, c. Cooper, b. Langley	0
E. G. Barnes, b. Cooper	15
J. E. Cameron, b. Ellis	2
N. Mathieson, not out	1
E. O. Wilson, c. Harber, b. Ellis	0
Extras	8
Total	176

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. J. Ellis	5	0	24	3
W. C. Foster	3	0	22	0
C. E. Harber	3	0	25	0
H. J. Cooper	11	0	63	5
H. Langley	7	0	34	2

Powhattan Club

C. E. Harber, c. Clifford, b. Monk	4
H. J. Cooper, b. Monk	21
J. J. Ellis, b. Clifford	3
A. H. Leslie, c. Martin, b. Monk	5
W. C. Foster, b. Clifford	11
H. Langley, c. Macdonald, b. Clifford	0
W. J. Haynes, run out	0
H. G. Boyling, not out	24
S. Hewkin, did not bat	0
C. E. M. Thompson, not out	22
C. D. Field, b. Macdonald	10
Extras	10
(8 wks.) Total	110

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W
W. J. Monk	12	1	40	3
W. C. G. Clifford	9	1	33	3
T. R. Macdonald	6	1	13	1
H. W. Kilby	3	0	14	0

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MOBILISING MILITIA FOR SERVICE ABROAD

Some To Be Ready To Sail Soon After August 5

Washington, July 16.—Mobilisation of the National Guard for war service began today. Orders for embarkation of State troops for France will not be given until after August 5, when the entire force will be formally drafted into the United States army. There are indications that some divisions will be ready to board transports soon after that date.

The first clause of President Wilson's proclamation providing for the federalisation of the National Guard for the war became effective yesterday. Under it all Guard units from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska went on the Federal payroll from that date.

Actual concentration of troops in their home armories or State camps began today. Approximately one-half of the total strength of the National Guard, or more than 135,000 men, is included in the force assembling.

The first step in their preparation has been to send to the armories additional clothing for their trip to the divisional training camps. Full campaign equipment will be issued at the big camps, reducing the amount of material to be transported with the troops. Supplies for the divisions are being concentrated at the depots established in the South to feed the Guard units.

Watchmen to Guard Property

Rapid progress is being made in relieving Guard regiments which have been in the Federal service guarding property since the declaration of war. This work will be taken over largely by civilian watchmen. Many States already have built up the guarding machinery which will free the Guard regiments for war duty. Department commanders have been authorised to confer with State authorities in this regard, and to abandon the guarding of any point where they believe it unnecessary to employ soldiers.

It will be necessary to retain guardsmen for the protection of certain big munition works and other property vital to the conduct of the war. The Department commanders will hold such troops as they deem advisable for this purpose.

The next step in the general mobilisation will be the ordering of divisions to the camp sites already selected for them. A full supply of tentage is available, department reports show, and the divisions will entrain as rapidly as the commanders of the departments from which they come and of those in which their camps are located agree as to dates.

Shortage of Equipment

The most serious shortage of war equipment for the guard is in the artillery. For training purposes the big gun regiments undoubtedly will continue to us the equipment they have supplemented by such additional ordnance as the regular services can spare. It is regarded as practically certain, however, that, if the guard divisions are sent to France at an early date, they will be equipped with French artillery on their arrival there. Presumably their first war work will be with the famous French "75s."

Departure of the guardsmen for France, it was indicated today, will be governed by the shipping problem. War Department officials regard many divisions of the State troops as virtually ready now for the intensive training behind the fighting line in France which will prepare them for their place in the trenches. There is no reason why some elements could not go forward at once except lack of transportation and the submarine menace.

TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

Courier's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 15.—The Sino-Japanese Through-Traffic Conference will be held in Peking, probably next November. The Ministry of Communications has sent a circular to the various railway authorities, instructing them to draw up proposals as soon as possible, in order that they may be forwarded to the Imperial Japanese Railway Board before they are brought up at the conference.

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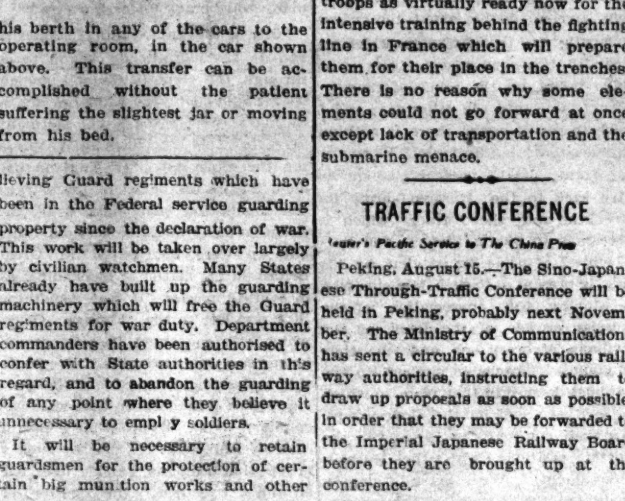

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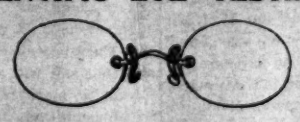

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. The typhoon off the E. of Luzon continues progressing north-westwards and is already moderately felt in the Southern part of the Formosa Channel. Rough sea on both sides of the Bellingtang Channel

BIRTH

BICKFORD: At Newchwang, on August 16, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bickford, a son.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 17 1917

The Pope's Plea For Peace

THE Pope, in again appealing to belligerents and neutrals for peace and inviting the belligerents to make public in concrete form the terms upon which they are willing to end the war, is merely doing his duty as the head of the Roman Catholic Church, and none, we believe, will feel disposed to quarrel with him or adversely criticise him for his course.

The Pope's proposals or suggestions as bases for a possible peace, as outlined by Reuter's, however, contain nothing that is new, nothing that has not been proposed heretofore. His Holiness proposes the limitation of armaments and the abolition of retaliatory economic conflicts; that Belgium, Servia and Rumania be restored; that the Alsace-Lorraine and Trentino-Trieste questions be solved according to the aspirations of their peoples; he favors the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland; he suggests that there be no annexations and no indemnities except in particular instances, as in the cases of Belgium, Servia and France: he favors the restoration of Belgium and the occupied portion of France in exchange for the captured German colonies; he favors freedom of the seas and the establishment of an International Supreme Court of Arbitration for the peaceful settlement of future disputes between nations.

The war and the world too have moved along a bit since most of the proposals now made by Benedict X first were broached. And while His Holiness is acting in the best of good faith and is actuated by the highest motives, the temper of the Allied Powers now is such that we are told his proposals have been coldly received in the Allied capitals and have fallen on deaf ears in Washington. This was only to be expected, for sincere and oft-repeated efforts to extract from the German war-lords anything resembling concrete terms on which they would be willing to make peace have in the past invariably been met with evasion or silence, and now when these suggestions issue from the Vatican, they to a large extent outline terms that Germany would have been unwilling to accept a year ago but probably would be very eager to accept today. On these terms she could almost call the war a draw.

But, as we say, the war and the world have moved along and these terms are no longer uppermost in men's minds. They will all be considered, perhaps, once Germany has put up the white flag, but the main thing now to be considered is the pulling down of the Houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg and the democratisation of the governments of the Central Powers, so that autocratic heads, supported by military oligarchies, will no longer be able to menace the peace of the world nor plunge its peoples into the blood-mad savagery that has wrecked Europe in the last three years. Nor does the Pope—but of course he couldn't—speak of punishment for the instigators of this world crime, or of punishment for those responsible for the criminal onslaught on the rights of mankind, both belligerent and neutral, that brought America into the war.

"Peace" is not the slogan of the Allies today. They are out to win the war and are daily becoming stronger and surer of final and complete victory. "Peace" may be the German cry today but the cry of the Allies is "Victory," and it is perhaps the inopportuneness of the Pope's present plea as much as its failure to comprehend the changes that have taken place in the character of the war and the temper of the world that causes it to meet with its present reception.

M. Ribot On Stockholm Conference

The expectation of a declaration of Government intentions with respect to the Socialist decision to attend the Stockholm conference filled the Palais Bourbon to overflow on a recent afternoon. M. Paul Deschanel took his seat at 3 o'clock and immediately called for the discussion of M. Le Bail-Malgnan's interpellation "on the attitude which the Government intends to adopt regarding the delegates to the Stockholm international conference." M. de Bail-Malgnan is a young Deputy for Finistere, recently returned from the front. He has been mentioned in despatches. In the first row of the diplomatic loge was M. Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador.

Amid a profound silence, M. Ribot mounts the tribune. He begins his momentous speech in low tones, which are, however, heard in the most distent parts of the House.

Too much attention, he began, has been given for some little time, to a scheme for an international conference to meet in Stockholm, and which would include representatives of the Socialist parties of all countries, including Germany and Austria-Hungary. This scheme did not have its genesis in France.

"In fact, it was received at first with some uneasiness. Its first achievement is to trouble public opinion and to divide the Socialist Party. When men who are respected by all, who are known for the fine quality of their patriotism, are seen to be inimical to the decision for the holding of a conference at Stockholm, when one hears men like Vandervelde, the son of a mutilated Belgium, lying under the heel of Germany, pronounce themselves opposed to this scheme, then is it time to stop and reflect."

The applause which is heard in many part of the Chamber at M. Ribot's opening words, increases both on the Left, the Center and the Right, as the President of the Council declares:

"The first drawback to such a scheme is that it fosters the supposition that a party may claim to substitute itself for the Government as regards its national policy. This may not be the intention, but at any rate it has that appearance." It is amid a perfect storm of applause that M. Ribot goes on: "Peace, when it comes, cannot be the work of any party whatsoever. Today the Socialists are calling meetings to examine the aims of the war; tomorrow the Roman Catholics in the various countries might be doing the same thing, and then what part would be left for responsible governments to play? The future peace can neither be a Socialist peace, nor a Roman Catholic peace nor a peace proceeding from any other party. It must be, as far as it concerns France, a French peace, that is to say, a peace which will embody the aspirations of the entire nation. And, gentlemen, may I ask, who is to represent the country? The Government, supported by Parliament, supported by the authority of both chambers, requesting, when the time comes, their advice by means of the formation of commissions to whom all information will be communicated before the negotiations enter the final stage. It is thus that we intend to act in conformity with the Constitution and, I am certain, in conformity with the wishes of the entire country."

M. Ribot's reference to the Roman Catholics appeared to cause some comments on the Right, and the Royalist Deputy for the Vendee remarked in a loud voice that M. Ribot's analogy could not be accepted. But it was amid general expressions of assent that M. Ribot went on: "How would it be possible at this period, when the struggle is at its height, for us to enter into conversation with our enemies, who never, from the beginning of this terrible drama, have uttered a single word in condemnation of the crime which they have committed against us; more than that, who have approved, by their silence, all the atrocities which have been perpetrated.

"Should we confer with the enemy while he is still within our gates? Such a thing is impossible, and so strongly is this felt, that M. Renaudel and his friends said, but a few days ago, that the only possible reason for attending this congress would be to accuse the members of German Social Democracy of being accomplices of German imperialism.

"The greatest danger lies in the possibility that such a scheme, if it were realised, might confuse public opinion, and even the army itself, that heroic army which needs to gather up all its energies for the final stage of the war. What would be the result if, by deceptive appearances, the country and the army were led to believe that a rapid peace might be the outcome of such meetings? No, gentlemen, peace can only be the result of victory."

At this point many deputies rise and cheer in every part of the House, even among the Socialists.

"What would be thought," continues M. Ribot, "on the other side of the water, in that United States Republic which is preparing to give us aid and support if there appeared to be some signs of weakness among us, after three years of war! No, it is our duty to be stronger than ever, we must show an unbreakable energy, and not give the least cause for misunderstanding. You will understand that in such conditions the Government will not take the responsibility of facilitating, of authorising the journey to Stockholm, and in taking this resolution it does not wish to cast any doubt, for it has none, on the patriotism of the Socialist Party. The Government is grateful to the party for the support which it has never ceased from giving the Government, both in the council chamber, in Parliament, and in the country.

"There is no question of patriotism at stake, and as for our Allies, the Russians, I know they will understand the reasons which make it impossible for a France that is still invaded to attempt to enter into certain conversations at the present time. They will have no doubts about the ardent sympathy and the admiration which we bear to those courageous men who have taken up the reins of Government. As I said the other day, and I wish to say it again, there is nothing grander than the effort which Kerensky is making at the present moment to give back to the Russian army its strength, and that ardor which is necessary to obtain victory, and it is a subject of pride for us that, by his side, is present a French Minister who is winning the appreciation of the Russian crowds, of the army, of the civilians, of every one, and who thus is giving efficacious support to the national defense in that place to which he has been sent by the Government. We shall continue to preserve the closest relations with the Russian Government. We have already facilitated the journey of three members of the Socialist Party, two of whom have now returned from Petrograd, and whom I take the opportunity of welcoming back. We will again give passports for Petrograd when the question of the Stockholm Conference has been dealt with."

There is a demand from some deputies that M. Ribot should make himself clear on his intention of giving passports for Petrograd, and M. Ribo. qualifies his statement by saying that every facility will be given for deputies to proceed to Russia when the danger of an involuntary meeting with the Germans has ceased to exist.

"I wish to add a few words," continues M. Ribot. "It is necessary that, as far as possible, we should do everything at the present time to thwart intentional efforts to confuse public opinion. We know where these attempts come from; this campaign, which has been begun with an incredible audacity, to endeavor to persuade the world that it is France who has been the aggressor in this conflict. Has it not been said that there are conventions which preceded the war, and which bind us to Russia in an alliance of an offensive, not a defensive, nature, and in the interests of peace. It is also said that there are documents emanating from the President of the Republic himself, which provoked or prepared the war. Gentlemen, such statements are infamous! And in order that the world may not be deceived, I intend, with the approval of the Russian Government, to publish, in the near future, not only the conventions which were entered upon, but all the documents without any exception.."

M. Ribot went on to refer to the recent strikes, about the genesis of which the Government was in no doubt.

"The attempt is being made," he said, "to make the country believe that they lead to revolutionary movements. But measures are being taken to preserve public order and to prevent the far too numerous strangers in France from interfering with the business and the order of the country. These are difficult times," concluded M. Ribot, "the end of a war is always a difficult period, and it is that nation which gives proof of the greatest calm, endurance and energy, who will win. I know that the nation will be France, for neither the Government, Parliament, nor the country, will fail in their duty."

The prolonged cheering which greeted M. Ribot's speech was followed by a demand that it should be posted up in all the communes, but M. Ribot disclaimed the honor. "We are here," he said, "an assembly of patriots and honest men, but it is not on a day when we are divided that a speech should be posted up in the country, but on that day when we are all agreed."

M. Marcel Cachin, one of the socialist deputies who has just returned from Petrograd, then demanded that the Chamber should meet in secret session since he had information to impart which he did not think it was desirable to give publicly.

Germany Unable To Stand War Strain Without Supplies Through Neutrals

Arthur Pollen, British Expert, Discusses American Exports Control, Which Become Effective July 15; Hopeful Of Anti-Submarine Invention

The two great assets brought to the cause of the Allies by the entrance of the United States into the war, says Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert now in Washington, are, first, the power of America to remedy the early blunder of England in not making the blockade against the enemy effective; and, second, the potential power of America to devise, by its naval inventive genius, the method or the weapon, or both, to destroy the submarine.

His expectation is that our exports control, which becomes effective today through President Wilson's proclamation, will prevent Germany from obtaining via the neutral countries a vast amount of supplies that have enabled her to prosecute the war. Cut off those supplies, he says, and Germany will "crack under the strain."

"One of the great things America can do she has already begun to do through the Exports Council, which, operating under your Embargo act, is to make the blockade of Germany absolute," said Mr. Pollen in Washington the other day. "If England had done that at the outset of the war, as she should and could have done, the situation today would be very different; but we were unprepared in Great Britain in the matter of blockading, as in everything else. It was something that was left to the Foreign Office, which was concerned in attempts to keep peace after everybody else knew that peace was impossible. The Foreign Office didn't believe that war was coming; didn't know what it meant after it had come. It was to such a group that England handed over her strongest weapon, the power of blockade, and its effectiveness as a war measure was lost for months.

"It was seven months after the war had started before any real attempt to blockade was begun, and even then the operations were childish. Glycerine and many of the metals vital to the making of munitions were allowed to go into Germany, and it was something like fourteen months before any real effort was made to cut off the enemy's supply of cotton. In the meantime, as a result of this short-sighted policy of the British Government, a tremendous vested interest had grown up in the trade with Germany, so that, when the blockade did begin, there were protests from various neutral countries, including the United States, which made things very difficult and embarrassing for the Government of England. If England had taken advantage of the world's indignation over the invasion of Belgium and the atrocities to declare an absolute blockade at the outset of the war, the world would have taken it as a matter of course, and this vested interest in a trade that should not have been allowed would never have existed.

"That was one of the biggest blunders of the war, and one of the many that America seems inclined not to repeat as one of her own war preliminaries. If, on the contrary, the coming in of the United States means an absolute blockade, as it should, I am convinced that the war will be over within twelve months. Germany will not be able to go into the fifth Winter if the supplies which she is now allowed to get through neutral countries are entirely cut off. If all the Scandinavian countries are rationed down to their own absolute necessities, with nothing left over to ship to the enemy, either across the border from Holland and Denmark or through the Sound from Sweden and Norway, Germany cannot possibly go on.

"It is not a case of starving Germany so that people will actually die from want of food. Nothing of the sort is necessary or desired. But all the processes of living, in the civil population, and of fighting, in the armies, can be made insupportable. By taking away just the little balance of the absolute essentials of life that marks the difference between that which is barely endurable and that which is intolerable we shall bring about a state of affairs that will cause the desired reaction against the war even in militaristic Germany.

"That does not mean, necessarily, that there will be an uprising and a revolution. It simply means that Germany will crack first under the strain. She is going on now without the slightest hope of winning, but hoping that England or France will crack first and that she will, thereby, be enabled to get a more favorable settlement. So, important as American military aid will be, the greatest service that this country can render is the putting on of the economic pressure which will give the deciding pinch to the whole business next year.

"There is nothing that the United States may not do in this respect, so far as the rights of neutrals are concerned, for this country is now a belligerent, and can determine where every ton and bushel of her products may or may not go. There surely is nothing in International law to prevent America from taking every precaution against her exports getting to the enemy.

"But, in respect to Spain and the Scandinavian countries and their present behavior, there are some very vital international matters involved. There is no doubt that German submarines in the Mediterranean are using Spanish islands for bases, and that Spain knows it. The pro-German part of the Spanish press boasts of it. If the countries which have had shipping destroyed by submarines so aided by Spain want to press the matter they have a perfect case for damages, with the Alabama claims case as their historical precedent.

"It is an open secret that Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway are violating neutrality by allowing illegal use of their territorial waters by the Germans. The enemy submarines are making such illegal use in passing to and from the North Sea and the surface ships are doing it in going back and forth between the Baltic and the Rhine. It is a question whether the Allies should not tell these neutral countries to put a stop to this or take the consequences. The doctrine of territorial waters never contemplated that they should be used as a lane for habitual passage by belligerent ships.

"The analogy to neutral trading rights is complete. Trading is allowed unless it extends to contraband which may be seized. A belligerent may go into territorial waters of a neutral under certain well-defined conditions. If allowed to do it without such restrictions the country that connives at it is guilty of violating neutrality."

Mr. Pollen by no means underestimates the value of the work to be done by American troops and aircraft, which he also rates among the prime essentials of the situation. But it is neither to armies nor aviators that he looks for the decisive factor to end the war.

And he makes a sharp distinction, as to the submarine question, between building enough cargo ships to feed England and France, in spite of the U-boats, and an aggressive policy for destroying the submarines or making it impossible for them to get to sea. The building of new tonnage, he says, must, of course, go on; but at best it is only a stopgap to keep the world going until the real solution is found.

When asked what he had in the back of his mind when he expressed the hope that America would devise the new method or weapon that was needed, he said that he had in mind some sort of craft that would be to this war what the Monitor proved to be in the naval operations of the civil war in the United States, when she defeated the Merrimac—some such craft plus a big operating plan for its effective use.

"This puzzle of the submarine," he said, "is the master question of the war. To a great extent the navies of England and France have been defeated, so far as the U-boat is concerned; but we have acquired a vast experience which is at the disposal of the American Navy Department, and we are anxiously waiting to get from you not only patrol boats and sailors, but some constructive suggestions for an aggressive policy, of which we are desperately in need.

"None of the instruments and none of the methods now in use can enable us to win. They are all useful and all must be increased in number, but it is not merely a case of more of this and more of that. It is a case of more destroyers, more chasers, more nets and hydroplanes and convoys, more of everything we now have, plus the one big thing which we have not.

"That big thing, the winning thing, may be a new system of naval operations or a new type of craft—probably a combination of both—and we look to the American Navy for it. Your Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, said the other day, in reply to a question as to the possibility of getting into Kiel, that there was more than one way to kill a cat. The hope of the Allies is in the past record of the American Navy to find the new way—for example, the successor to the Monitor.

"We want this new sort of ship, as yet unplanned, and with it we want an entirely new system of operation that will enable us to do effective work close in shore, at fortified places and submarine bases, that will make the egress or return of U-boats impossible."

Mr. Pollen was asked if he did not think that the great fleet of war airplanes that the United States is to build and man would be able to destroy the fortifications of the submarine bases as well as the interior lines of enemy communication and transportation, and also do their proposed work of blinding the German artillery by overwhelming enemy planes through sheer force of numbers. He seemed very skeptical on that point.

"Aviation is a tremendous aid," he replied, "but it is only an aid to other agencies. So far there has been nothing to show that aviation is a complete thing in itself for war purposes.

"We want all the airplanes that you can send, of course. They are most effective for scouting and bombarding, but they are not the thing that I have in mind when I speak of some new device for ending the war by making the submarine campaign useless."

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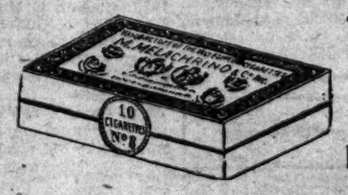

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

YOU ALL IS GONNA GIT IT WHEN DA MISSUS GITS HOME - SHE CERTAINLY AM PEEVED!
I'LL HIDE THIS VASE - SHE MIGHT THROW IT AT ME -
WELL!!
OH; PRETTY WELL!
DIDN'T I TELL YOU NOT TO GO OUT OF THIS HOUSE - WHERE WERE YOU WHEN I PHONED!
HERE - PLEASE DON'T USE THE UMBRELLA!
GEO McMANUS
J.19

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The New Freedom Brought By The War

By Garrett P. Serviss

Chemistry is the backbone of this war, nobody doubts that; but what is not so clearly evident at a glance is the immensely important fact that the war is reacting upon chemistry in such a way that, when the fighting is over, there will be a great readjustment of the chemical industries of the world, and the virtual monopoly, in many lines of practical chemistry which Germany has diligently built up during forty years of peace will be shattered.

The principal beneficiary of this fateful change will be the United States. The man of scence is even more deeply interested in the results of the war than is the statesman. There are already signs of an awakening of interest in chemical investigation and manufacture here which, within a few years, will make those the most promising lines of effort for young men.

If I were asked for advice, I should say to any young American who is casting about to determine the precise direction that his education and his lifework should follow, "Take up chemistry, if you think you have the scientific instinct, and learn all the secrets and processes which once placed German chemists at the head of the world—in reputation, at least—and then better the instruction, as American quickness and energy can certainly do. The future offers nothing finer."

One fact very quickly developed by the necessity imposed by the war upon the peoples at whose throat the divine right rulers of central Europe sprang is that the supposed, and once widely acknowledged, inherent superiority of German chemical knowledge and skill was, after all, a mere legend, or myth. We had been taught to think that certain very important things could only be well made or well done in Germany.

But less than three years of war have proved that the nations driven into alliance by German aggression can fertilise their fields, supply their pharmacopoeias and arm their defenders with every needed device of war and destruction without any aid or suggestion from Teuton science. William II., in spite of himself, has been a great liberator, for, contrary to his intention, he has set the science of the world free, and given it an impetus that will never henceforth fail to maintain its independence.

But there is one thing concealed in this swift liberation of scientific energies that has been overlooked, especially in this country, viz.: the fact that already, when the war broke out, American chemical science was not inferior to any. It was simply undeveloped on large practical lines. The ability, the knowledge, the means of investigation, the materials required, the skilled teachers, were all here—but there was a kind of superstition of German supremacy that paralysed effort and ambition.

Read what Prof. J. R. Withrow, of the Ohio State University, says: "I have met manufacturers since the war whose operations were brought to a full stop by lack of some raw material or other who complacently accepted their fate on the ground that they could not get a German chemist. They had no bias in favor of Germany at all. They just thought it was a matter of common information that chemists were domestic animals imported from the Black Forest."

And even now the American public does not guess the extent of the awakening of sleeping power that the war has caused in our country. In proof of this, let me quote Professor Withrow again. He tells of an address which he heard a little while ago at an engineers' banquet in an Eastern city—an address made by a venerated professor of chemistry, who "spent half his time in telling how wonderful chemistry was and how great the achievements of foreign chemistry in particular, and not one word of American chemistry. Yet in his own city in the last three years has sprung up a chemical industry that is marvellous and which he did not know existed.

"In his own line, organic chemistry, was a plant for making certain organic materials used in war by a series of steps that has no counterpart in chemical literature for the magnitude and conception of its chemical engineering operations. It is not only the largest scale upon which all of its many operations have ever been conducted, but its chemistry is a series if highly interesting adaptations and developments. When peace comes again, if that plant still prospers it will be a useful aid in the solution of one of our most important engineering problem of this generation."

This is but a single example of what has been done—hardly more than a drop in the bucket compared with what will be done in a year or two if the war continues. But the end of the war will not mean the end of these industries in America. They will then be turned to the purposes of peace and our old rependence upon Germany will never recur. Works now in operation and plans being perfected will enable us henceforth to manufacture more nitric acid from the air or from cyananide than Norway or Germany ever did; to produce all the chemicals we need for bleaching and coloring, all the ammonia and other substances needed for fertilisers, and all the motive and explosive agents that our daily work may call for or our means of defense against foreign aggression demand.

No one ever dreamed of such an America as will arise out of this awakening, and this setting free of the spirit of science in the midst of the most practical people in the world.

Something New In Lingerie Clasps

"Here is something that will interest us all, I am sure," announced one of the "sewing six," as she opened her workbag and prepared to settle down for the afternoon's work; "it is something new in lingerie clasps. I am inclined to think I shall like these better than the gold or silver ones which we have been using. And see how simple they are—just little strips of quarter-inch wide ribbon, with a little snap fastener to clasp them over one's underwear at the shoulders. I bought this pale blue set to copy. As I figure it out, it takes from 2½ to 3 inches to make each clasp; 3 inches would be better, I think, as that allows the ends to be hemmed back far enough to make a good foundation for the snap to be sewed to, and it makes the finished clasp about 1 inch wide—which is a good size, in my opinion. Of course, the ribbon should be of a firm and heavy variety, in order to keep in shape and do its duty.

"This other little thing is a small corsage sachet to match. It seems to be made of pale blue ribbon about 1½ inches wide, and measures, finished, 1½ inches long and 1 inch wide. The little gilt safety pin at the top makes it all ready to attach it to the inside of the blouse. The three together make an attractive little set; don't you think so? It would be such an easy thing to make a number of them to match different gowns or blouses, a yellow set to wear under your yellow crepe blouse, a pink one for your pink smock, white ones for white clothes. As for decoration, I do not intend to copy this hand-painted lily of the valley; it seems to me a waste of time to do that, but one could easily embroider a few fancy stitches that would be sufficiently and daintily decorative at the expense of little time. I think I shall make a number of these little sets of clasps and sachets for gifts; they are such pretty, useful little things, and can be sent so easily."

DRESS UP FOR WAR

American Army Officers Will Step Out In Sportiest Style

When the American army takes the field the officers, at least, are going to be the sportiest, niftiest set of men that ever trod the path of glory, says the Kansas City Star. Since they are risking all, they are going to have the satisfaction of stepping out in the trimmest of style. Vanity is to have its sway, and no one can criticise. When a man offers up his life who can deny him his fling at fashion?

Furnishing goods dealers who are supplying officers tell stories of great business. The officers are all dressed up, in addition to having some place to go. For one thing, they are going in for swagger sticks. A swagger stick is something less than a cane, minus the crooked handle.

It is a trim little article of adornment, but few men dare carry one, except in uniform. The army vindicates the wrist watch. Because they are handy and practicable, the soldier may wear a dainty timepiece with an illuminated dial strapped to his wrist. In civilian life—but that is something else again.

Metal mirrors that cannot be broken are being carried. Pigskin puttees costing as high as $12.50 a pair find ready sale. Tailor made uniforms cost more than $40. The best is none too good for the officers and student officers. Expensive hats and shoes that conform to the army regulations are in big demand. The English spiral puttees are permitted and are having a big run. Many of the men are buying camel hair blankets at $25 apiece for the field.

Officers' trunks that sell at $20 apiece and carry-alls of duck that go at $16.50 are sold rapidly. There is no skimping on apparel.

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Fushimi Maru .....Sept. 4
Kitano Maru .....Aug. 21
From San Francisco
China .....Aug. 26
Ecuador .....Aug. 21
From Tacoma
Canada Maru .....Sept. 24
From Seattle
Shidzuoka Maru .....Aug. 29

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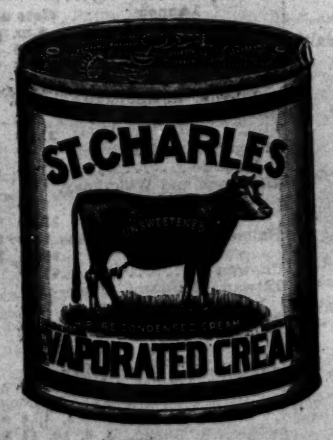
You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water; Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERICAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices.

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$800
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtsze	$190
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 47 S.
Kochien	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.90
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$118 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 72
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83½ B.
China Land	
Shanghai Land	Tls. 77½
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 182½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 93
International Pref.	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 43
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 136
Kung Yik	Tls. 15½
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.00
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Sutter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$96
Green Island	Tls. 7.30 B.
Langkats	Tls. 1½
Major Bros.	
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Montrie	$35
Watson	B.
Weeks	Tls. 15½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Aima	Tls. 10 S.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4
Bute	Tls. 1.05
Chemor United	Tls. 1¼
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2.60
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 10
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.10
Java Consolidated	Tls 19
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7.80
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1.10
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95
Sockoe	
Semambu	Tls. 1.20
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 13.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
Thai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.07½
T-bong	Tls. 20
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Siangbe	Tls. 5.10
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 220

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 16, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Sold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 102⅜=Tls. 97 @ 72.6=Mex.	$1.34
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.326
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1811
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3=Tls.	4.70
exch. @ 72.6=Mex.	$6.48
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	44d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $ 4.76½
Consols £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/3
London	Demand	4/3⅛
India (nominal)	T.T.	61s
Paris	T.T.	0.00
Paris	Demand	0.00
New York	T.T.	102⅜
New York	Demand	102⅜
Hongkong (nominal)	T.T.	65
Japan	T.T.	00⅜
Batavia	T.T.	240

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cuts.	4/4⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/4⅜
London	6 m-s. Cuts.	4/5⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/4⅜
Paris	4 m-s.	603
New York	4 m-s.	104⅜

Customs House Exchange Rates For August

Hk. Tls.	4.63 @	3/10⅜	£1
"	1 @ 0.00 =	Francs	5.9x
"	1 No quotation Market		4.8x
"	0.97 @ 72⅜	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 00⅜	Yen	2.0x
"	1 @ 1x	Rupees	3.3x
"	1 @ 48C*	Roubles	$6.8x
"	1 @ 1.60	Mex.	$1.6x

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 16, 1917.

Unofficial

Almas Tls. 9.50
Samagagas Tls. 0.90
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1912 Tls. 89.00

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, August 14.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

Consols 2½% for account £55⅞
Cheques on London at Paris F. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York ..... G. $4.76⅛
Bar Silver (Spot) ..... 42⅞d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of Discount 4⅛%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. ...30.75d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 16.20d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot 19.55d.
Plantation Rubber August 2s. 6d. Paid.
Deliveries China Silk 15 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk 34 Bales
Deliveries Japan Silk 44 Bales
Tone of Tea Market Dearer.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 13, 14 and 15 was 76 tons each day."

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and

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British-America Assurance Co.

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FRAZAR & Co.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—Since the last issue of our circular our market continues very quiet with a weak unuertone and a tendency more or less toward a further decline presumably due, for the time being, to very little or no interest being evinced for absorption of spot stocks or contracting for new crop deliveries.

New Crop.—While reports from Honan and Shansi Districts continue partially favorable, reports from Suiho and Tsao Districts are very depressing in that vast cotton bearing areas being submerged by the recent floods will naturally result in restricting the crop to but very small dimensions evolving a lower percentage of what conditions a few weeks ago had promised to display a better showing this season than that of 1916-1917.

Under existing conditions therefore it is difficult to foretell either one way or the other as to the trend of the market in the immediate future owing to a great deal depending on the weather influences, favorable or otherwise, in the various sections of the cotton belt. Tone of the market weak.

Liverpool:

Egyptian Cotton, F .G. F. Brown	31.25
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	16.80
Price of Mid-Americans	19.65
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	19.35

Tone of Market Steady.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. October	25.30

Tone of market, Quiet.

December	25.00

Indian Market:—

August-September shipments

Broach	Rs. 84½
Hinganghat	" 82½
Yeotmal	" 84
Akola	" 80½
Nagpore	" 81½
E. Bengal	" 78½

Market Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Markland and Pearon write as follows in their weekly exchange circular:

Exchange.—The London price of Silver at 42gd. is 1d. higher than last week. Our local rate for T/T on London, influenced by speculative operations of local Gold Dealers has risen 2d. to 4s. 1gd. At 42gd. the London price of Silver is near the point at which Government demand for coinage is likely to stop. In the case of India the intrinsic value of the silver contained in a rupee at the present price of silv works out at about 1s. 5.80d. against 1s. 6d. guaranteed by the Government. It does not appear reasonable to expect that the Government will continue to buy silver on Indian Government account at a rate so close to the Gold Standard which we take it will be maintained in settling up differences after the war. The above example applies, though in a lesser degree to most of the silver currency issued by Countries who have based their war financ on a Gold basis. China has imported Gold since the beginning of the war to be extent of roughly £6,000,000. It is extraordinary that holders should choose this time to clear out their holding. They are no doubt influenced by rumors of loans to China, but it appears to us that with the release from certain liabilities due to German interests, and the surplus from the Customs and the Salt Gabelle, very little import of silver at present prices need be made, unless the Chinese holders of Gold insist on converting into silver at the present prices ruling. At present native holders appear determined to move the market against themselves and our market closes uncertain, current rates being nominal, with one penny, at least, over the rate offering for T/T on London for early delivery. General business is small except for fair purchases of T/T on London on the above terms. Our local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 19,780,000 is Tls. 87,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars at $17,850,000 is $50,000, lower than last week.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 14.—Today's Silver prices were as follows:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42⅛d. Buyers Continental Buying closed. Firm.

Last Quotation, London, August 13:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42⅛d. Buyers, Firm.

Freight and Coal Market Report

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their Freight market report:

Sailings for United Kingdom ports continue to be few and far between in consequence of which the export trade remains exceedingly restricted. There seems to be no likelihood of an increased amount of tonnage being available in the near future.

As regards cargo for New York via Panama there is no tonnage in sight until about the end of September and cargo is very badly congested. For Pacific Coast Ports there are a couple of extra boats on the berth for end of the month but they have practically filled their allotments and rates are firm at Gold $50.00 a ton for general cargo.

Coastwise:—The coasting trade has been rather dull during the past fortnight but the demand from Yangtsze Ports should commence very shortly and should have a hardening effect on rates. As regards the bean market in the North the situation at Dalny has been relieved by extensive arrivals from Vladivostock, as predicted in our last.

For the United Kingdom:—The s.s. Atsuta Maru is now advertised to sail for London on the 21st inst. and the s.s. Hitachi Maru for Liverpool on the 31st.

For New York via Panama:—No tonnage in view until end of September.

South Japan:

Coal Ports to Shanghai Y. 8.00 done.
" Iloilo $16.00 fixed.
" Hongkong Y. 15.00 done.
" Singapore Y. 24.00 done.
Hongay to Hongkong $9.50 fixed.
" Swatow $10.50 fixed.
" Canton $10.50 fixed.
Wuhu and Chinkiang to Canton 77 cents liner terms (firm).
Wuhu to Swatow 75 cents liner terms.
Saigon to Hongkong, rice $1.10 per picul. offering.
Bangkok to Hongkong $1.70-1.60 liner terms.
Newchwang to Canton nothing doing.
Newchwang to Amoy nothing doing.
Dalny to Canton nothing doing.

Japan Coal:—Our local market has improved slightly during the past two weeks but there is still a very wide difference between the ideas in prices of sellers and buyers:—latest reports from Japan are to the effect that the market there is very active, especially for good quality coals, for instance: the price of best quality Lump has gone up to Yen 18.00 f.o.b. shipping port.

The rates for steamers on "time-charter" for coasting trade are still going up and the average of the latest fixtures is Yen 28.50 per D.W. ton a month so that one must expect to see prices in Shanghai go still higher.

Kuchun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—The market has, as usual at this time of year remained quiet, and although deliveries under contract have been regular there is little fresh business to report. Those making enquiries in regard to the prospects of renewing contracts are much surprised at the upward trend of the freight market and prices indicated leave no chance of immediate business.

Coal Quotations

	ex Wharf Tls.
Japan Coal:—	
Kishima Lump	14.00
Kishima Dust (no stock)	9.50
Miike Lump...(contracted for)	
Miike Small...(")	
Miike Dust...(")	
Sakano	12.00
Arate Lump	11.00
Shimoyamada	10.50
Shin Shakano	10.00
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	12.00
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	11.00
	per ton ex Wharf
Kaiping Coal:—	Tls.
Navy Lump	12.50
Loco Lump	11.00
Linsi Lump	8.50
Washed Nuts	10.25
Washed Slack	9.00
No. 5 Dust	8.75
No. 1 Slack	8.50
No. 2 Dust	8.25
Manchurian Coal:—	
Fushun Unscreened ex godown (none for sale)	
Fushun Dust	10.00
Fushun Lump (no stock)	

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 14.—Following are today's metal market prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	125	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in flask)	20	0	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales (Subject to adjustment when extras and Allowances known).	30s		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 5%)	16½d.	Nom.	
Standard Tin (Cash)	242	10	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	239	0	0

FOR

LAND

IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD

Phone 4757

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 15, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917 $	1916 $
Gross Receipts	29,338.02	29,952.27
Loss by currency depreciation	6,567.76	7,932.97
Exective Receipts	22,770.26	22,019.30
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.67	27.95
Car Miles run	76,415	75,177
Passengers carried	1,357,190	1,363,768

London Rubber Market

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. inform us that the following is a translation of a telegram received from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London, dated 15th instant.

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 5⅞d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 4⅞d.

Tendency quiet but steady, free on board, 2s. 3d.

Music For Today

Two performances by the Public Band will be given today, programs as follows:

(a) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 5.30 p.m.

1.—March ..."Southern Sweethearts" ..... Johnson
2.—Overture..."La Poupee de Nuremberg" ..... Adam
3.—Waltz "Eldorado" ..... Royle
4.—Selection "Dorothy" ..... Cellier
5.—Song "The Song you Sang to Me" ..... Molloy
6.—Selection "A Runaway Girl" ..... Caryll

(b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.

1.—March "Home, Sweet Home" ..... Olsen
2.—Overture "Ivan" ..... Conterno
3.—Waltz "Pluie d'Or" ..... Waldteufel
4.—Selection "Il Corsaro" ..... Verdi
5.—Song "Mona" ..... Adams
6.—(a) "The Love Dance" Hoschna
(b) One Step "The Wedding Glide" ..... Hirsch
7.—Waltz ..."Grande Valse de Concert" ..... Mattei
8.—Selection "The Chieftain" ..... Sullivan

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

U.S. POSTAL GUIDE OUT

Valuable Book Can Be Obtained Through Shanghai Postoffice

Notice has been received that the new United States Postal Guide is out. This publication of the Department, containing variously arranged alphabetical lists of all American post offices and valuable and comprehensive mailing information, is issued annually, together with eleven monthly supplements. Copies may be sent for through Postmaster Everett here. Payment of $1.20 Mex. covers purchase price, mailing and delivery.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,

TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First - Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Japan Ports	Simbrisk	1.8x	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8x
River Ports	Iwo	9.0x	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0x
Tsingtao, Manchuria and Dalny	Sakaki maru	9.xx	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3x
Tsingtao, Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	D10 [illegible]	9.3x
Japan Ports	Iyo maru	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3x
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	[illegible]
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	5.0x	..	5.0x
Hankow		..	.0x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	.8x	.0x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow									
Japan P. via Japan Canada, and Europe	Venezuela	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada U.S.A. and Europe		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	2.xx	9.0x	..	..	..	..	..	8.0x
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.3x	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.3x
River Ports	Chungking	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0x
Swatow and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe Via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	5.0x	..	4.3x
Manila		..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada U.S.A. and Europe		..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Sunday, Aug 19.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	e11.00*	10.30*
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	†Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	2(30th)
River Ports	Kiangkwan	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3x
Japan ports	Yawata maru	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.30*
Monday, Aug. 20.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakusan maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x8.00	8.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00	..	..	..	..	4.30	..	5.3x
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	5.0x
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday Aug. 21.									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	7.0x*	..	..	..	..	..	5(30th)
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	Shengking	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Wednesday, Aug. 22.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30

†Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.

E Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Sseking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	4.50
Launch	close daily.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00
	11.00
Hungchow, Nanxing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00
	11.00
Haimenting ar Miaochen	7.00 5.00
	10.45 2.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m., 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Elkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Changchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayevsk	Vladivostock
Hailar	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $ 300,000.00
Reserve ..... $ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Lisoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dairy	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$3,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road 9757

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA.
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiuklang Road

Capital .....Yen 30,000,000
Paid-Up Captial ...Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasahara.
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

中 孚 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
141, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager
W. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for August 17th, 18th and 19th

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"A NIGHT ON THE FRONTIER"

A very interesting film story, In Two Parts

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting all the principal events.

"The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"
Showing 10th episode, entitled:
"APPLES AND EGG BEATERS"
Two Parts

"FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS"
"Week-end House Party" at Betty Young's

"A MILLIONAIRE BY MISTAKE"
Ham and Bud Comedy

Matinee Sunday at 3 p. m.
Showing 5th and 6th episodes of
Four Parts **"LIBERTY"** Four Parts

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing August 14th
and for a Short Season only.
CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS OF

"THE CAMEOS"

9—Star Artistes—9
From the World's Leading Theatres
Complete Change of Programme guaranteed nightly
Plenty of fans to keep you cool.
Prices: Dress Circle $3, Orchestra Stalls $2 and Pit $1

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MESSRS. S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD

TONIGHT

AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
will be exhibited
The Final Two Episodes
of the Greatest Cinematograph Motion Picture Novel
"Gloria's Romance"

Showing Also
Other Selected New Pictures

MATINEE
On Sunday, Showing "Gloria's Romance"

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)
Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening
at 9.15
Change of Programme
on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
Programme for August 17th, 18th and 19th

"BASHFUL CHARLEY'S PROPOSAL"
Joker comedy

"LIBERTY"
Thrilling and Sensational Serial, In 20 Episodes each two reels. Featuring
MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO
Showing the 1st and 2nd Episodes, entitled:
"FANGS OF THE WOLF"
and
"RIDING WITH DEATH"
Four Reels

"THEIR ONLY SON"
L-KO Comedy

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Every Monday and Friday
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

OPEN-AIR CINEMA

at the
PUBLIC GARDEN, AVENUE JOFFRE 474
(Ex-German Garden Club)

SHOWING TONIGHT
Performance at 9.15 p.m.
THE EXCELLENT VITAGRAPH'S FEATURE
In Two Parts
"A PRINCE OF EVIL"
Also showing a good lot of
SCREAMING COMEDEIS.

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Performances Nightly
at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday
at 3 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT
"THE FANATIC"
Showing Episodes 11 and 12
(4 Parts) entitled:
"THE HALF-BREED'S HATRED"
"THE AEROPLANE ACCIDENT"

Tonight Showing the amusing Comedies:
"WIFFLES PUT HIS FOOT IN IT"
(2 parts)
"NEVER—AGAIN EDDIE"

Usual Prices.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Mishima Maru	July 9
Tsuyama Maru	June 8
For Liverpool	
Kashima Maru	June 30
Katori Maru	June 8
Sado Maru	July 31
For New York	
Tatsuno Maru	May 31
Toyooka maru	Aug. 16
Tsushima Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	
Persia Maru	July 4
Siberia Maru	July 30
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 15
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	July 19
Justin	July 13
Panama maru	Aug. 10
For Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	Aug. 6

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 18	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 21	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 28	5.30*	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
" 10	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 17	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
" 18	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M S.S.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 17	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 18	..	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Venezuela	Am	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 19	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	1.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
" 25	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 21	1.00	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 31	11.00*	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 10	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
" 17	10.30*	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K
" 18	8.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	D.L	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	..	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 26	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co
Sept 25	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 17	10.00*	Chefoo, Dairy & T'tao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 17	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 17	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 18	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	noon	Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 21	10.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 23	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	10.00*	W.h.w., Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 17	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 17	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Sujyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 20	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 20	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 16	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
" 16	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
" 16	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
" 16	Hankow	Loongwo	2563	Br.	J.M.& Co.	SHW
" 16	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.& S.	CNW
" 16	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa&Co	
" 16	Chefoo	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 16	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 16	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	Hongkong	Sado maru	6227	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 16	Hongkong	Chicago maru		Jap.	O.S.K.
" 16		Fuyo maru	1262	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
" 16		Sardinia	6574	Br.	P. & O.
" 16	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
NMS	Apr..	Interned	Decidee	Fr g-b.	630	..	..	
Int. DW	Apr..	do	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.		..	..	
Sp	Apr..	do	Fushimi	Jap g-b	180	..	..	
P&OBI	Apr.16	do	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	McFeaters
P&OBI	Apr.29	do	Palos	Am g-b.	193	2	48	Delano
BBN	Apr.13	do	Quiros	Am g-b	350	4	55	Lewis
P&OBI	Apr.14	do	Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
Sp	Apr..	do	Suimda	Jap g-b	120	..	..	
Sp	Apr..	do	Toba	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
BNB	Apr.14	do	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partello
CNWP	Apr..	do	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	..	..	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, Aug. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar will leave on Friday, August 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents.—Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Aug. 22 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freneh Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 17, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru Capt. T. Kamiashi will be despatched from the Okura's pootung wharf on Aug. 17, at 10.30 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 9.30 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Aug. 19 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Feight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Catpain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on September 25 at——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku M. Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Aug. 17 at 10 a.m. ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in frint of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the ame day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 21, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight el. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA nd SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. T. Nemoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at ——Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4. The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANNG. and HANKOW.——S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday nd Friday at 4 p.m.
The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela"	Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917

(Subject to change) ..

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, *Agent.*

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto,	Aug. 20,	21

(For Hongkong)

		arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suraga,	Sept. 24,	25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

		arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	Aug. 15	17

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

		arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Aug. 15,	17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI
Tels. 4047, 4234.

Siccawei Weather Report

Thursday, August 16, 1917.

15.—Fine weather, somewhat cooler in our regions. The barometers have moderately risen in northern Kiangsu and South Chihli. Southerly breezes and intense heat at Tientsin. A typhoon is approaching, to the South of the Loochoos.

16.—Fine and hot weather, with very light E.N.E. breezes. Barometer falling in Formosa.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg.	mm	754.79	755.80
" "	inches	29.70	29.74
Variation mm. for 24 h		†2.69	†2.81
Variation mm. for 12 h		†0.78	†0.96
Wind	Direction	ssw	ssw
	Kilom per hour	15	17
	Miles	9.3	1.06
Temperature	Cen	26.2	31.4
	Fahr	27.2	88.4
Humidity: 00		98	76
Rebumidity: 5-10		8	5
Rainfall	mm	–	–
Rainfall	inches	–	–

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIMES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

TWO WEEKS Vacation Trips TO Japan

At present rates of exchange the cost of a round trip ticket, good on the large "Empresses," Shanghai to Yokohama and return is less than Mex. $100.00. Connection is made in Yokohama with returning steamer about 2 1/2 ddys after arrival. The rest of the time you are on board ship.

Tickets are good for six months, permit you to travel by rail between ports in Japan and are interchangeable with the T.K.K. and Pacific Mail.

Book your passage now for September sailing.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON,
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 10	1917
"KOREA MARU"	20,000 "	Oct. 8	"
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Oct. 18	"

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent,*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
Telephone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road).

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8. NOV. 19. JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
AUG. 26, NOV. 6. JAN. 17
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW!

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via porta.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	——	Aug. 21
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	——	Sept. 5
IYO MARU	12,500	——	Sept. 10

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,500 —— Aug. 31

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Oct. 13

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Aug. 19
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Aug. 21
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Aug. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 28
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Sept. 1

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito.	Aug. 23
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Aug. 30

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU ..... 12,500 —— Aug. 18

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B. s.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	815	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2350	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3 B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1517
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	058	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—		dep. Uncheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2316	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2057
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1422
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1412
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1613	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	633	1219	1905	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

NAVAL POWER STRIKES MILITARY CRITIC DUMB

Col. Repington Says British Efficiency Is 100 Per Cent Higher Since War Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—Colonel Repington, the military correspondent of The Times, describing a visit to the Grand Fleet, says that the vastness of the armament leaves beholders dumb. The efficiency of the fleet is 100% higher than at the beginning of the war and 50% higher than at the battle of Jutland.

Larsen's Ranch Safe Relief Party Finds

Tabul District, However, Overrun By Bandits; Escort Scared To Go On

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 16.—The relief party sent to Larsen's Ranch at Tabul, consisting of Mr. Henningsen, Mr. Manning, Captain Matthews and Captain Luby, returned to Peking, yesterday evening. The party reached Tabul without incident, found the ranch was not in danger and the report that it was besieged entirely untrue. The country, however, was considerably disturbed by Chinese bandits, who confine their activities to robbing the peaceful Mongol inhabitants, who are not permitted to carry arms to defend themselves.

The party was not molested, either going or returning and only saw one small band of robbers. The men, women and children staying at Larsen's Ranch were brought into Kalgan. After the second day, when they reached the last military post, the escort of 30 Chinese cavalry refused to accompany the party any further.

May Issue Premium Bonds for Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—The Government has decided to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the question of issuing premium bonds.

TEA SHORTAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—Only 7,854 packages were offered at the Indian tea sales, yesterday, confirming the view that a real shortage may be expected before the close of the year, unless further tonnage can be allocated for tea. The demand for low-grade tea revived, while the demand for first-quality slackened off.

BRUSSILOFF'S FAREWELL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 14.—General Brussiloff, in a farewell message, says: "I should have liked to have remained with my soldiers. I am firmly convinced that Russia will recover from its sickness, for the happiness of the country and liberty."

DISORDERLY YUNNANESE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 16.—General Liu Tsun-hao has telegraphed stating that, in compliance with the orders of the Government, the Szechuenese ceased hostilities, but the Yunnanese continued to attack Chingchenhsien. Their attack continued for four days, but the Szechuenese, after great exertions, succeeded in repulsing their opponents, who were forced to retreat towards Chingyen and the whole district of Chingchenhsien has now been recaptured. Orders have been given to the Szechuenese troops to cease their advance and to maintain their present positions. The Central Government is requested to order the Yunnanese to discontinue their attacks.

News Brevities

A Chinese woman, charged with the murder of her step-mother, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

Mr. H. E. Jones, of the Public School for Chinese, leaves here tomorrow for service in the Chinese Labor Battalion.

Millionaire And Wife Aid U.S. Allies Abroad

VINCENT ASTOR ©INT.

Vincent Astor is now serving with the American Naval Patrol in British and French waters. Mr. Astor was recently commissioned an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, but the fact that he had been assigned to duty abroad was not made known until after he had arrived on the European side of the Atlantic.

Mrs. Astor, who has gone abroad to engage in relief work, has arrived in Paris and has gone to a French port to visit her husband

SEES FUTURE TRADE CENTER IN MANILA

Japanese Merchants Believe United States Will Focus Far East Activity There

Tokio, Aug. 8.—That Manila is to be the chief distributor of commodities between the United States and the Far East is the belief of many leading shipping men of this country. Indications point to the fact that the Pacific Mail and several other leading American shipping firms which are operating a trans-Pacific line are now paying much attention to the development of trade relations between America and the islands.

They are now considering to revive the sailings with Manila as a center of activity in the trans-Pacific service. Trade conditions between the Philippines and the Straits Settlements are becoming more and more intimate. It is believed here that most of the goods produced in the Philippines and the Straits Settlements including rubber, cigars, cigarettes, rice, gunnies and others will be gathered in Manila for shipment for America while American goods including steels, fabrics and canned goods intended for export in the Far East will be temporarily landed in Manila.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on August 14th 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	12-14
Mandarin	,,	40-50
Mackerel	,,	14-16
Promfret	,,	14-16
Salmon	,,	none
Small	,,	none
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	15-18
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	16-20
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	8-12
Appricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Figs	per doz.	5
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	,,	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	,,	6-8
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Pears	per lb.	6-10
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	15-20
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	,,	4-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	,,	10-12
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	,,	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	14.50
Stove Coal	,, Tls.	18-25
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.50
Bran	,,	$2.05

E. KILNER.

Chief Inspector.

Giant Vaterland Is Ready For Sea

New York, July 27.—The great German liner Vaterland, seized by the United States government, is about ready for sea. Repairs on her have cost a million dollars.

The Vaterland is the largest steamer in the world. She has a length of 950 feet, a breath of 100 feet, displacement of 65,000 tons and a speed of 24 knots.

New U. S. Liberty Loan Issue Is Three Billion

New York, Aug. 3.—The United States government has announced that the second Liberty Loan amounting to $3,000,000,000 will be issued November 15.

Passengers Departed

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Miss Banham, Mr Banham, Mr. D. Tiriolo, Mr. G. J. B. Rennble, Mr. C. N. Bower, and Mr. S. B. Harvey.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mr. D. Meliakoff, Mr. E. Berkes, and Mr. T. D. G. Gain. From Kiukiang:—Misses Smith, S. S. Perkins and F. T. Wa.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. Parlane.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 9 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 9.30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbrisk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Lungkow on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Wenhaiwei on Wednesday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkfang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Ivo Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at Wayside wharf today, about noon. She will be despatched for Kobe tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama Shanghai line s.s. Yawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, about 6 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Sunday, August 19.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Nam	Tonnage		
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger	Carlowitz US
June 23	Dalny	Alma	585	Br.	M. B. Co. 9 p
Aug 14	Dalny	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K. MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	1282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd B V H
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus	Aus. Lloyd YWGW
Aug 14	Japan	Chelan maru	1734	Jap.	M. B. K.
Aug 8	Hongkong	Dollckmar	1651	Ger.	H. D. A. Co UBA
July 17	Hongkong	Donnell	1344	Am.	Pengkee & Co. YPD
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger	H. D. A. Co US
Aug 14	Antung	Hakushin maru	873	Jap.	S. M. R. WSW
Aug 8	Ichang	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co YFDW
July 24	Hankow	Kuling	498	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co, TKDD
July 25	Japan	Katsura maru	223	Jap.	K.M.A. KMAW
July 28	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	M. B. K. ODW
Aug 15	Dalny	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	O. S. K. OSFW
Aug 15	Foochow	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K. OSKW
July 18	Hankow	Meidai	1682	Ger.	Melcher's US
July 30	Hankow	Meiler	1682	Ger	Melcher US
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1940	Ger	H. A. L. US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3818	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd B V H
July 29	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co KND
Aug 5	Foochow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co. KLVW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Trucer	8850	Br.	B. & F. HWYK
Aug 13	Japan	Tsze maru	3784	Jap.	N. Y. K. WSW
Aug 5	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & F. CNW
Aug 10	Swatow	Woosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co. SHW
Aug 11	Hankow	Yohwang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K. NYKW

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.58	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	5.15.30	T.P.R Second Day P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.06		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	5.12.00	Second Day	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.31		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	18.00	T.P.R.	..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING arr.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	16.55	22.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.06	9.32	12.56	14.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36	20.30	3.06
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.41
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16.46	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.35
Chang An dep	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.41	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

PUBLIC AUCTION
Preliminary Notice

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
for Account of the Concerned
on or about
25th August, 1917
A Quantity of High Class European Grade Oak
very suitable for Furniture Dealers and Building Contractors.

Full particulars by later advertisement.

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., LTD.
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 14th August, 1917.
14780

NOTICE

The undersigned desires to give notice that he is no longer connected with the firm of Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd., and that he has established himself at No. 45 Szechuen Road as general and commission broker, manufacturers' agent and importer of Java tea, coffee and cocoa beans, also American butter and cheese, Manila rope, etc.

Commissions promptly executed.

H. D. FULLER.

Chinese Telegraph Administration

The Public is hereby notified that, owing to the serious floods in Honan Province, many miles of telegraph poles have been washed away, in consequence of which most of the telegrams from the West and South-Western Provinces to the North and vice versa have been sent via Shanghai, which has blocked the wires and caused delay to local telegrams.

CHOW WANG-PANG,
General Manager & District Director.
Shanghai, 15th August, 1917.
14783

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed to 130-A Szechuen Road, next to the Y.M.C.A. Building.

All business will be transacted there.

LEE HING PRINTING CO.
Telephone 3736.
Shanghai, Aug. 3, 1917.
14655

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
With which is incorporated the
MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO.

STATE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we have this day voluntarily relinquished the agencies of the above-mentioned Companies.

J. P. BISSET & CO.
August 11th, 1917.
14755

When you think of an Article which is manufactured 2000 miles distant from Shanghai, in the far interior of China, in Szechuen Province, manufactured of Crepe de Chine, in Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White,

Think of

The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: $4.25
Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China

Chinese Telegraph Administration

The Public is hereby notified that, since China has declared war on Germany, the following temporary measures for all traffic will be enforced. Telegrams from all German firms and individuals are not accepted for transmission.

1. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk only.
2. Telegrams must bear plain signature of sender at end of text.
3. Telegrams without text are not admitted.
4. Private telegrams in plain language must be written in Chinese or English.
5. All Telegrams are subject to censorship.
6. Private code telegrams sent by Chinese should be accompanied by a translation in plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to telegraph office.
7. Private code telegrams sent by Foreigners should bear stamps of their respective Ministers or Consuls and where no Consuls are stationed telegrams should be translated into plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to telegraph office.

(Signed) CHOW WAN-PANG,
Manager & District Director.
Shanghai, August 14, 1917.
14781

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have this day appointed Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company Agents of this Company.

H. G. SIMMS,
11th August, 1917. Secretary.

We have this day been appointed Fire Agents for the North China Insurance Company, Ltd.

J. P. BISSET AND CO.
11th August, 1917.
14756

Wanted to Purchase

Cold Storage Plant (Refrigerator) of about 500 cubic feet capacity
and
Motor Launch of about 30/35 feet in length.
Both not necessarily new.
Apply to "A.B.C." c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

SHANGHAI PRESS, LTD.
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JOB PRINTING, ART PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTE
PROMPTLY!
NEATLY!

Representative will be sent on application
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PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
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Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey ?
= THE WHISKEY =
= OF QUALITY =
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2458.

Outbreak of War between China and Germany and Austria-Hungary

The public is hereby notified that, in view of the declaration of War by the Chinese Republic against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, of the measures which will be taken consequent thereon, and of the necessity for the preservation of the peace and good order of the Foreign Settlement, and acting upon the representations of the Chinese Authorities and of the Senior Consul, the Council has sealed up the premises of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, No. 14 The Bund.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 14, 1917.
14782

Dr. Carr, L.D.S., D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
Room No. 104. Telephone No. 200
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
By appointment

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory
has removed to
more extensive premises
at
127 Peking Road
Orders undertaken at moderate prices

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. L. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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"BLUE RIBBON" FRUITS
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PROTECTOGRAPHS
Writing up to $1,000 at $20, up to $2,000 at $40
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MARKT GARAGE
for a Comfortable, 4-Passenger FORD
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THE TIENTSIN TOBACCO CO., 19 Nanking Road

The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF ¾", 1½" and 1" Chips and Sand from Hangchow Quarry Stone broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.
DEALING IN Ningpo Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Aggregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

WORKS: Siccawei, French Concession, SHANGHAI.
SOLE AGENTS: THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO. 638-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.
14552

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13731

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14319

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946
Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer.
Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

TO LET, in Central district, a nice, large bed-sitting room. Cool and no mosquitoes. For two Mex. $150. For one Mex. $100. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.
14791 A.22.

WESTERN DISTRICT near tram, select accommodation for gentlemen in quiet refined home. Double and single rooms. Telephone, tennis and stabling. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.
14788 A.17.

TO LET, with board, furnished room with bathroom. Apply to 92, Range Road.
14769 A.21.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool, superior furnished, large bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs, bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
14789

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, a small unfurnished flat in Settlement or Central district, or 3 to 4 suitable rooms, or small house with garden, French side, Britisher. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.
14786 A.19.

WANTED by a quiet young lady, room and board in an American family. Terms must be moderate. Reply, with full particulars, to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.
14770 A.18.

WANTED by gentleman (Allied) in Hongkew or Central district, a large room with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. Russian or Eurasian family preferred. Reply, stating terms, location, to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.
14760 A.19.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39, Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.
14718 A.22.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
14624

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT stenographer (American) with extensive office experience, desires position, with chance for advancement with commercial concern. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.
14792

OFFICE BOY, well-recommended, can type from copy well, seeks employment, wages $18 per month. Please apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.
14767 A.17.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and typist desires extra work after office hours. Reliable and accurate. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.
14761 A.18.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.
14134

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE WANTED. Apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.
14787 A.18.

WANTED by local firm, energetic canvassers for Shanghai. Applicants must state age, nationality, previous experience, and salary required. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.
14778 A.25.

WANTED, European dental surgeon has a vacancy for a pupil to learn dentistry. For particulars and premium required, apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.
14687 A.19.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED at Kuling, bungalow, September to January. State terms, particulars and location. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.
14775 A.17.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, twenty second-hand ricshas, rubber-tyred; have been used a few months only. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.
14772 A.17.

WANTED, sailing yacht and-or motor-boat, in good condition. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.
14773

WANTED, motor-cycle, must be cheap, in good working order. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.
14776

FOR SALE, 5½ h.p. Ferro motor, complete with high-tension magneto, reverse gear, propellor and shafting, etc., in perfect running order. At present installed in boat, and can be tried at any time. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.
14777 A.17.

FOR SALE: Brand-new teakwood yacht, length 15', beam 4', cast-iron keel, complete with sail and pair of oars. For price and further particulars, apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.
14784 A.19.

WANTED, second-hand speedometer, lighting set, and automatic horn for motor-cycle. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.
14766 A.17.

WANTED B. S. A. sight in good condition. State price wanted. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.
14762 A.19.

WANTED, a hunting cabin-cruiser, hull suitable for installing a motor. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.
14777 A.17.